BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

J. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1854.....NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do. do.	8 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

M. B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

FORNEY GEORGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, WHITEVILLE, N. C.,
Practices in the Counties of Columbus, New Hanover, Sampson, Bladen, Brunswick and Robeson.
March 10th, 1854 27-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

JAMES C. SMITH, MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended [Jan. 20, 1854.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in rear of McMillan, Davis & Co.'s Store.
Every attention paid to the sale and purchase of produce, and liberal cash advances made on consignments.
REFERS TO:—Capt. Gilbert Potter,
E. P. Hall, Pres't Branch B'k. State N. C.;
O. G. Parsley, Pres't Commercial Bank;
McMillan, Davis & Co.
Jan. 19th, 1854 20-1y

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk's Store, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t—9-tf

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to make Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FAL' AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles:

20 bbls. Whiskey; 20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum; 10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter; 20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Fare* 50 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 miles from Wilmington, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring Beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These beadsteds are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

WANTED.—50,000 lbs. Rags, for which we will pay the highest prices, in cash or trade.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

BUILDING HARDWARE AND TOOL STORE
EXCLUSIVELY.
The Largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S.
WM. M. M'CLURE & BRO., *No. 287 Market St., above 7th, Philadelphia.* Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail if desired. Hot air Registers and Ventilators, at Factory prices.
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, can write to M'CLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.
All orders put up under the the immediate supervision of the firm. ☞ CALL AND SEE US.
March 3d, 1854 26-6m

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

$20 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 5th inst., a negro man named ALFRED. Said Alfred is about 35 years old, dark complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, was hired from Mr. Wm. Barnes, of Edgecombe Co. A reward of $20 will be given for his delivery to us at Georgetown, S. C., or for his confinement in any jail so that we can get him.
DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., Feb. 3d, 1854. 22-tf

$75 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 20th June, 1852, his negro woman, JENNY. JENNY is a very likely girl; rather light complected; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; and when spoken to she rather smiles. It is probable that she may be lurking in Duplin, Sampson or Wayne counties, near the line of the three counties. She was raised on Saracta, and may be gone there.
I will give a reward of Seventy-Five Dollars for the return of Jenny, or for her confinement in any of the Jails of the above named counties.
All letters upon the subject to be addressed to
WM. P. HOBBS.
Feb 3, '54—[22-tf] Monk's P. O., Sampson co., N. C

$50 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Fifty Dollars for either, or One Hundred Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.
MR. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, most respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken rooms over the store of Mr. Agostini, on Market street, where Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine his Paintings.
Persons wishing Daguerreotypes copied, can have it done by him as true as if taken from life.
December 10, 1853. 81-5t—16-6m

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Alexander Carter of Bladen County, if desirous of availing themselves of a trust executed to the undersigned by said Carter for their benefit, will file copies of their claims with the subscriber immediately.
Jan'y 17, 1854—20-tf] H. H. ROBINSON.

IRON RAILING
AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of the United States that they are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Iron Work, such as Railings for public or private Parks, Gardens, Steps, Balconies, Verandahs, Cemeteries, &c. Also, Settees, Chairs, Tables, Grey Hounds, Cast Iron Lambs, New Foundland Dogs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Shutters, Guards, Gates, and all kinds of Ornamental and Architectural Iron Works.
They pay particular attention to enclosing Cemetery Lots, having the largest and handsomest assortment in the country. Persons desiring to make selections of patterns, and know the cost of work, by addressing the subscribers will receive by return of mail printed designs of work and list of prices. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention HOOD & CO.,
No. 121 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Jan. 6, 1854 18-3m

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.
WILLIAM T. FRY,
MANUFACTURER OF
PORTABLE DESKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, &c, LEATHER TRAVELING DESKS, DRESSING AND SHAVING CASES.
IMPORTER OF
RICH FANCY GOODS, FANS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, CUTLERY,
AND
DRESSING-CASE FURNITURE GENERALLY.
Depot of FRY'S Celebrated Razors, every blade warranted. All kinds of Cases in Morocco Leather, Rosewood and Mahogany, made to order. Sole Agent, for the United States, for George Wise & Co.'s TONBRIDGE MOSAIC WARE, wholesale and retail, No. 128 Arch street, Philadelphia. Jan. 27, 1854—21-3m

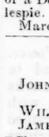
VAN RENSSELAER PEIRSON,
WITH
WILCOX, PERRY & EACKER;
WHOLESALE DEALERS in Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, No. 42 Dey street (Marble Front,) and 200 Fulton street, New York.
LESTER WILCOX, GEO. T. PERRY, JR, JOHN H. EACKER.

V. R. PEIRSON,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,)
WOULD most respectfully solicit a call from his North Carolina friends to the above firm, where one of the most complete stock of goods may be found. I am a practical Tailor, and from long experience, enables me to judge well the wants and qualities of goods suited to the best interest of the trade. I firmly pledge myself, to all reposing confidence in my judgment, to be fairly dealt with.
All orders addressed to me shall have immediate dispatch. I most cheerfully offer my services to any of my friends who favor me with custom, to attend to any little matter in the city, free of charge.
Jan. 30, 1854. 123-3t—22tf

LADIES' BOOTS.
50 PRS. Ladies Kid Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " French Morocco Lace Boots—thin soles;
50 " " " " " " thick "
50 " " Kid " " " "
A *first rate article*, received this day and for sale by
Feb. 14, '54.—136-3t] JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having entered into a co-partnership for the execution of HOUSE, SHIP and SIGN PAINTING, solicit a share of public patronage, and will give prompt attention to any orders with which they may be favored.
☞ Shop under Mrs. Heard's, on Front street.
L. F. BUNN,
JOHN I. BLANEY.
March 14th, 1854 28-6m—160-3t

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale his office in the town of Kenansville, situated immediately on the Court House square. It is well arranged for the use of a Doctor or Lawyer, at present occupied by Dr. D. Gillespie. For further information, apply to me at Kenansville.
March 17.—28-3t JAMES D. PEARSALL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

JOHN WADDELL, vs. WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, JAMES G. CAMPBELL, & others.	In Equity—Bill to account.

IT appearing upon affidavit filed in the above cause, that the defendants, William S. Campbell, James G. Campbell, Marsden Campbell, jr., Julia Waddell and Alice Waddell, are not inhabitants of this State, notice is hereby given to the said defendants to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of New Hanover, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1854, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill of Complaint, or the same will be heard exparte as to said defendants.
Given under my hand, "at office," this 7th day of March, 1854
O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.
March 10th, 1854 27-6t

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of warning all persons against trespassing in any manner upon the lands belonging to C. D. N. Foy, situated in Onslow county, N. C., as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
March 10, 1854.—27-6t JERE. NIXON, Guardian.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his Lands in Duplin county for sale, six miles east of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, immediately on the road leading from Fayetteville to New-Berne, two miles from Kenansville, and within one mile of one of the best schools in the State.
The tract contains two hundred and sixty-five acres, about one fourth of which is cleared and under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling and necessary out-houses. It is a healthy situation.
Terms easy. For particulars, apply to J. B. Kelley, Esq., at Kenansville, or to the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C.
March 10—27-tf] DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE—$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers in February last, three negro men, viz: AARON, GRANVILLE and ARNOLD. Aaron and Granville are both tall and likely, and were hired of Matt. Ransom, Esq., of Warrenton, N. C. Arnold is rather low, and light complected, and had a small patch of whiskers when he left. He was hired of Miss A. C. Bynum, of Edgecombe county, N. C. We have no doubt but the said negroes are trying to make their way back. We will pay the above reward of thirty dollars for them all, delivered to us or confined in any Jail, so that we can get them again; or ten dollars for either one of them.
WM. K. & JAS. S. LANE.
Lenud's Ferry, S. C., March 10, 1854 27-2m

ATLANTIC RAILING WORKS and FOUNDRY
MANUFACTURE THE WELL KNOWN
"*COMPOSITE IRON RAILING,*"
WHICH is so called because composed of Wrought and Cast Iron, connected without rivets or joints, the ornaments and connections being melted around the Wrought Iron in Metallic Moulds, making each panel, as it were, one solid piece, and avoiding all crevices where rust generally commences. It may be made light like WIRE RAILING, or heavy like CAST IRON RAILING. This Railing is unequalled for Cheapness, Strength and Durability, and is peculiarly adapted to CEMETERY LOTS, because it never needs repairs.
Also, *a new style* of FARM FENCE, at $5 00 per 16 feet, easily transported and set, and very much liked.
Also, all kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Fences, Verandahs, Balconies, &c. Machinery and other Castings to order.
Designs and further information, sent to any address, post free, by GEORGE FOSTER, Agent,
398 Brodway, corner of Walker St.,
March 10, 1854.—27-3m New York.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale my House and Lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. The Lot contains about an acre and a half, with a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings in good repair. Economy and convenience are both consulted in the arrangement of the Lot It is situated North of the Court House, about two hundred yards from said building, and has the advantage of being sufficiently private for a family residence. It is considered by persons who have visited it, to be decidedly the most desirable lot in the village. Persons desirous of educating their children have every facility, as there is at the present time a very fine School in operation. I am determined to dispose of my lot, and persons desiring a comfortable residence will do well to call and examine the premises.
A. HOLMES.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., March 3rd, 1854 26-wtf

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public that he still continues in the Mill Wright business and all its branches, viz: foundering, framing, and erecting Water or Steam Mills upon various principles, either with simple or complicated machinery. He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received heretofore, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by giving general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He flatters himself that his work will compete with that of any other machinist for speed and durability. All persons who want work done in the above line would do well to give him a call, as he has several competent workmen in his employ, and is prepared to execute all jobs at the shortest notice and on very reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to. For further information address the subscriber at Johnsonville, Cumberland county, N. C.
D. B. JOHNSON.
Feb. 15 1854. 24-1y

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
THE Subscriber is now manufacturing Portable and Stationary Steam ENGINES and SAW MILLS of any required power, of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to equal, in performance, any manufactured in this country, and upon the most favorable terms. From those engaged in lumber getting, he would ask a call and examination of his Engines, assuring them they shall be fully equal to what is represented, and regard being had to material and workmanship, and plan of construction inferior to none.
He also continues to manufacture his improved Tobacco Flattening Presses, Mills, &c.
Mill Machinery and other Castings, furnished and fitted up in the best style.
Reference:—Mr. JOHN CLARK, Wilmington, at Messrs. P. K. Dickinson & Co.
Feb. 16, 1854 -34-6m PHILIP RAHM, Proprietor.
Weekly Commercial copy 6 months.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or ranging or feeding cattle or hogs, or in anywise trespassing on my Rocky Point lands.
Feb. 10, 1854.—23-3m* WOODMAN S. SIDBURY.

JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE
UMBRELLA
AND
PARASOL
MANUFACTURER,
234 and 235
BROADWAY, New York.
(*Next door to the BROADWAY BANK.*)
Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the
LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL
assortment of
Umbrellas and Parasols,
to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock
BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.
JOHN I. SMITH,
Feb. 10, '54—23-3m] Manufacturer.

JUST OPENED—20 dozen assorted styles and qualities Misses Flats, at the Emporium. C. MYERS.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23] Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Billous Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarasparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.
For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.
IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.
I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, Oct. 9th, 1853.
MR. HUTCHESON—
Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am constrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have even seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.
Yours, &c.
J. G. SPERRY
Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.
☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.
December 2d, 1853 13-6m

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

JUST RECEIVED.
20 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Bbls. Refined Brown Sugar,
4 Hhds. Porto Rico, "
5 Bbls. Crushed, "
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses,
15 Boxes Soap,
5 " Excelsior do.
10 " Pearl Starch,
20 " Assorted Candy,
10 " Adamantine Candles,
10 Bbls. Mess Pork,
30 Boxes Eastern Cheese,
6 Qr. Cask Superior Old French Brandy,
5 " " Port Wine,
3 " " Maderia, do.
3 " " Malaga, do.
Dry Goods and Family Groceries always kept on hand and for sale, by UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting, fishing, feeding or penning stock on my land, on Island Creek.
Dec 30—17-tf] M. C. NIXON.

Southern Commercial Convention, Northern Mails, &c.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, at their meeting on the 14th inst., passed resolutions directing that delegates to the Southern

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1854.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

BOOKBINDERY.—Owing to the unprecedented rush in the book-making business in the Northern Cities, we have experienced great and unexpected difficulty in obtaining the services of a suitable person to take charge of the Bindery which we propose establishing. It would be worse than folly to start with an incompetent or unsuitable one. Under these circumstances, we must ask the indulgence of our friends for a few days longer, when we hope to be in operation, as we have made arrangements with a Binder to come out, and have ordered the necessary materials. Unless we be disappointed in regard to these arrangments, he and they ought to be out this week. At the worst, under any circumstances, we feel confident of suiting ourselves within a very short time, as the rush of the Spring business at the North will very soon be over, and hands can be more readily obtained.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—SEVERAL DEATHS.—On Thursday last, Mr. Jas. Picket, Mrs. Hines, aged 67, Mrs. Clark, wife of Mr. David Clark, Susan, aged 10, Sarah Catharine, aged 5, children of Mr. Picket, and a child of Mr. Jas. Parker, aged 3 years, while going from Prince George, some 14 or 16 miles above this town on the North East River, in a boat, got upset, by the boat running on a snag. We regret to learn that Mrs. Hines and the three children were drowned. Mrs. Clark very narrowly escaped, she having clung to the boat for some 3 or 4 hours, endeavoring to save her mother—Mrs. Hines. Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest over the bodies of the deceased persons, on yesterday. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

ANOTHER.—A negro man, said to be named John Moore, the property of Benj. Hallet, was run over by a freight train on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road last Sunday afternoon, about three miles from town, and was killed instantly. He was lying with his legs accross the rails, with his head in the ditch, and was not seen by the Engineer in time to stop the train. He was intoxicated, and had fallen asleep on the track. Coroner J. C. Wood, held an inquest over the body this morning, when the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts; and from the evidence elicited, no blame is or can be attached to the Engineer, Mr. James Knight, who used every precaution to stop the train as soon as he discovered him on the track.

Neutrality of the United States.

There is every reason to fear that the coming contest in Europe will renew some if not all of those irritating questions involving the rights of neutrality, which led to the last war with Great Britain, and which inflicted heavy loss upon our mercantile interests previous to the outbreak of hostilities; for it should be remembered that the policy of France, equally with that of Great Britain, was of such a character as to operate prejudicially to our commerce, and run counter to the principles contended for by the United States with regard to the search and visitation of neutral vessels, the rights of blockade, contraband of war, and other things arising out of the position of a neutral between belligerent parties. Although circumstances and the resolute attitude of the United States, have compelled Great Britain to practically abandon or waive the assertion of the rights she claimed to exercise under her interpretation of the maritime laws of nations, it should yet be borne in mind that she never formally relinquished her claims or changed her interpretation of the laws in question; and it may well be questioned whether she might not regard the present time, in which her alliance with France leaves her without a naval counterpoise in Europe, as a suitable one for renewing and reasserting these half-abandoned pretensions.

The doctrine of the United States is, that the flag covers the cargo—and that no belligerent must look beyond; that mere paper blockades are null and void, and that a blockade must be enforced practically at the time and place indicated, and failing to be so enforced, no vessel can subsequently be seized for any alleged violation of it: that actual munitions of war are the only cargo to be classed as contraband of war; and, above all, that no American vessels must be visited for the purpose of impressing seamen under the pretence of their being the subjects of any foreign power.

Again we repeat, the crisis is, and must be, a delicate one—and one in which, with all proper attention to the preservation of peace, due precautions to guard against the contingencies of war should not be neglected.

A New Controversy.

The board fences and gable-ends of houses generally, we find are engaged in a spirited and widely extended controversy in regard to the merits of the various Patent Medicines, in which we regret to see that there is not a little sectional feeling mixed up: for whereas we found while North some time since, that those in Wilmington Delaware express a very decided preference for Cooper's Pills affirming positively that "every body heretakes" them, their brethren in our North Carolina Wilmington are equally strenous partizans of Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills. Further North the fences all "take" Barrel's or Somebody's else, though with what effect upon their wooden Constitutions we have not yet learned.

We are sorry to find so discordant a spirit pervading the "Wooden Walls" of the country. We had supposed that Patent Medicines were national in their tendencies, or if they threatened the stability of any thing, it was only the union of soul and body; but it seems to be otherwise. The battle of the pills has commenced and the board partitions of the country are ranged in hostile array under their banners: Does "every body here take Hobensack's"?

☞ We publish to-day a communication signed "A Mechanic," upon the subject of Ship Building in this place. Without wishing to interfere in the matter, we may add that the writer certainly possesses every facility for a full acquaintance with the matter under discussion, which, we think, is one well worthy the attention of the mercantile community of Wilmington.

FIRE.—A slip from the Patriot Office, and a dispatch from Mr. J. F. Simmons, informs us that a fire broke out in Weldon about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last. A warehouse and a wood house belonging to the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company were consumed. Most of the goods in the ware house were saved, in a damaged condition. Several other houses caught, but were prevented from burning. The S. B. & R. R. R. Company were the principal sufferers.

☞ The estimates for the British Navy for the coming year, provide for an additional expenditure of one million two hundred and two thousand four hundred and fifty five pounds sterling. The number to be employed in the service amounting to 58,500 including seamen, boys and marines.

☞ The piece of poetry by Gerald Massey is much the most spirited to which the coming contest in Europe—has given rise, and if he be indeed, only a *debutante*, gives promise of future eminence yet to be attained. It has a clear, sharp ring like a trumpet.

THE TARIFF REDUCTION.—There would seem to be a general indisposition to touch the Tariff, at least during the present Session of Congress. For this many causes might be assigned, but perhaps the principal one may be found in the feeling of insecurity inseperable from the disturbed state of Europea, and the impossibility of foreseeing when or in what manner, or to what extent, the United States might become involved, even against her wishes. A nation with commerce so extended, and boundaries so far stretching, should at least be prepared for emergencies which are never imposible, and are rendered highly probable in the terrible conflicts of nations with all of whom we maintain intercourse, and whose projects of mutual injury and annoyance may incidently involve features of injustice and outrage against ourselves. Such a crisis is not looked upon as favorable for the reduction of the revenue to a minimum peace standard, until some greater security is felt that it may not at any moment be required to meet the expense of a war establishment, either for actual service, or to repel aggression by the display of an adequate force. It is hardly probable that the proposed, and under usual circumstances, the proper reduction will be effected this year.

BOOKS.—We should have noticed some days ago the receipt of three volumes from Mr. Whitaker, as follows:

"Merrimack, or Life at the Loom," a tale of the New England factories, and giving promise of considerable simple interest—we don't mean six per cent.—but interest of a plain and unpretending character. "Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee."—This is a novel by Wm. Gilmore Simms, of which the scene, as its tittle intimates, is laid in South Carolina, among the swamps of the Santee. It is fully up to the standard of Simms' novels.

These works are handsomely gotten up and bound in cloth. Redfield, N. Y., publisher.

Also "The Secretary, or Circumstantial Evidence," a tale of considerable power, founded upon the incidents of English criminal law, tending to exhibit the danger of relying too strongly upon circumstantial evidence. DeWitt & Davenport.

☞ Mr. MUNDS has laid on our table a copy of "Ross's Southern Fifth Reader," a handsomely gotten up and substantially bound octavo of some 550 pages, published in New Orleans, by J. B. Steel, 60 Camp St. The Reader proposes to supply the demand for a class book of elocution adapted to the wants of Southern Schools and Colleges, and free of the objectionable features too common in those published, as nearly all are, at the extreme North; and so far as we can judge, from a very hasty examination, the intention has been successfully carried out. Mr. MUNDS is one of the publishers. Price one dollar.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker, we have Putnam's Magazine for April, which we have not yet had time to examine. One thing about it we *do* like—it is original, and not pirated *without credit*, like Harper's.—$3 a year; 25 cents a number.

From the American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, we have Blackwood for March, with the usual amount of reading matter. For its ability the reputation of Blackwood is sufficient guarantee. Three dollars a year.

Something Handsome.

We found on our table yesterday evening, four large lithographic plates, printed on fine drawing paper, some 26 x 22 inches in size, and colored in the highest style of the art. They bear the imprint of TURGIS *Rue Serpente, Paris*, and are gotten up as such affairs can be gotten up nowhere but in Paris.—They are views taken from the *Place* or Square of the Louvre, Paris; from the Terrace of the Tuileries, Paris; a view of the City of Naples, taken from Posilipo, and showing a part of the Bay and of Mount Vesuvius. The last view is of the City of Genoa, from the ramparts opposite, presenting the barbor and the "superb" city, rising on its amphitheatre of hills, which form the back ground.

In the design, execution, tone and coloring of their Lithographs, the French artists far excel those of any European nation; with us, in the United States, Lithographing can scarcely be called an art, and is hardly executed with even mechanical neatness, although these French plates show to what a heighth of perfection it may be brought when properly managed, being for purposes of this kind, scarcely inferior to the best steel engraving.

For these, we are indebted to Mr. J. T. Munds, Market street, who has them, with a large collection of others for sale, many of them very fine and well worthy of examination.

☞ RECEIVED Godey for April, a 100 page number, with the usual amount of illustrations and the usual class of reading matter. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, $3 a year.

The steamship United States arrived at New Orleans on the 24th, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st inst. Business prospects in California had considerably improved. Capt. Walker, the self-styled President of Lower California, had broken up his camp at Encinada on the 11th of February, and marched Southward with one hundred and fifty men, to which his force has been reduced. He left his wounded behind. Melendez was below with three hundred and fifty men ready to attack him. Col. Watkin and Captain Davidson were arrested at San Francisco on the 22d of February, charged with treasonable communication with Captain Walker, and held to bail in $10,000 each. The Lower California Filibustering expeditions seem to be about winding up. They hardly promise to pay expenses.

A Law has passed the California Legislature making Sacramento the Capital of the State.

The steamship Ohio was to have left Aspinwall on the 20th with a million in gold and two hundred passengers.

☞ The steamship Northern Light arrived at New York on Saturday, with San Francisco dates to the 1st inst., the same as those brought by the United States, at New Orleans. She brought $700,000 in gold, and 382 passengers. The advices by the Northern Light confirm those previously received with reference to the low ebb to which the Filibustering expedition against Lower California has been reduced. The mining interest seems to be flourishing. There appears to have been the usual amount of murders and other outrages. California is not yet a model of quietness and morality.

☞ It is said, we hardly know with how much truth, that the release of Smith O'Brien from his condemnation and banishment to Australia, was obtained through the friendly represention of Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England. We see no reason to doubt the statement except its assertion by a Washington letter writter, which is sufficent to throw doubt upon anything.

PLEASE CORRECT.—By way of showing that the Administration is losing ground, the Goldsboro' Telegraph of the 30th says, that Nathaniel G. Taylor, Whig, has been elected in the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee, to succeed Hon. Brookins Campbell, (Democrat.)

The only difficulty about the Telegraph's statement is, that Mr. Campbell was *not* a Democrat—that the election of Mr. Taylor shows no change, it being simply one Whig taking the place of another.

☞ Will those kind souls our neighbour of the Herald included, who have been publishing and rejoicing over an inconsiderate and unfounded statement made by Mr. Clemens, in regard to the President's position, have the frankness and liberality to publish this. It appears to us that Mr. Clemens is pretty fast making a fool of himself, as indeed any man must who acts as he does. It is bad enough to speak without fully understanding the matter to be talked about, but it is horrible to write in such a state, and then be forced to eat your own words. But be that as it may, it strikes us that the opponents of the President will hardly be able to extract much capital from this matter. Our private opinion is, that the capital is all the other way:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.—Col. Clemens, of Ala., has written a letter to President Pierce explanatory of a statement made in his recent letter published in the Huntsville Advocate, and addressed to N. Davis, Jr., Esq., in which he undertook to define the President's position in relation to the Nebraska bill. Col. Clemens frankly acknowledges that from subsequent conversation with President Pierce, he is led to think it very probable that he misunderstood his remarks about the opposition to the bill at the North, and as to the favor with which it was received at the South, and he then adds:

"Your surprise may have been expressed that the *true men* of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglas' bill, when the South were willing to take it; and if I had paid attention to the whole conversation, I doubt not such would have been the impression left on my mind.

I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill, but every time I have heard you mention the subject you have uniformly expressed yourself warmly in favor of the principle of the bill, viz: the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves—a doctrine from which I dissented; and, as I knew we were not all likely to agree, I sought no discussion to the question.

"You have assured me always that you thought it best for the whole country, and insisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take it. I thought the South must be the loser. I think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in itself, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain; that you were for the rights of both sections, and willing to take any consequences that might follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understood them."

GEN. DOCKERY.—We had the pleasure of seeing Gen. Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, in this city on yesterday. He is in fine health and spirits, and is well prepared to meet any one whom the locofocos may choose to put up against him. Despite the miserable, hypocritical cant of the locofoco journals about his opening the canvass before the meeting of their convention, he will visit such portions of the State as he may have opportunity of doing and address his fellow-citizens upon the various questions likely to be discussed during the campaign. He is a bold and fearless leader, blessed by a kind Providence with a clear mind, and a courage that knows no such word as fail. He is a plain man, one of the people, of unassuming character, just suited to gain the affection and esteem of all with whom he may come in contact. He has gained golden opinions wherever he has been, and will not fail to commend himself to the support of all patriotic men by the force of his arguments, as well as by the amenity of his deportments.—*Raleigh Star, 28th.*

All which, "being interpreted," means exactly that the General is going to take time by the forelock.—That being "a bold and fearless leader, blessed by a kind Providence with a clear mind and a courage that knows no such word as fail," he has courageously started "all alone in his glory," although it hardly looks as though he went for a fair field and a straight start. However, let him went, and take what he can by his motion. If he don't "gain a loss," then we will confess that we have been amazingly mistaken.

By the way, don't the man in the *Star*—not the man in the moon—wax complimentary, "despite the miserable, hypocritical cant of the locofoco journals," etc.? why, his refined courtesy is almost up to the standard of chivalrous courage asserted for General Dockery. What powerful language—so many strong words in one sentence—"miserable," "hypocritical," "cant," "locofoco."

Great is Diana of the Ephesians!

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR TURKEY.—The new clipper bark Grape Shot, which was cut through by the ice, and sunk last winter, while lying in the East River, bound to Australia, and subsequently raised and repaired, has had her destination changed to Constantinople, for which port she sailed yesterday, having on board ammunition and the "Law" muskets. The Grape Shot was sold but a short time ago for $24,000, Mr. George Law being the purchaser. It is said the muskets on board number 200,000, and that their sale to certain individuals in London was recently effected through Mr. George N. Sanders, Ex Consul to that port. Besides fire-arms, she is understood to have on board a large quantity of cavalry equipments, such as saddles, horse-collars, &c. Capt. Ryder is her commander.

She fitted out in the upper part of the city, and proceeded to sea without exciting public attention.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

And so, these miserable, rejected affairs, are sold to unfortunate Turkey—and, to carry out the speculations of George Law and George N. Sanders, thousands of her brave men will be sent into the field to be betrayed by weapons perhaps as dangerous to themselves as their enemies. There are men who would speculate in anything or on anything, without respect to anything except their own profit; and these people are great patriots—leaders of Young America, and despisers of a cabinet that has not energy enough to sanction their schemes of steamship plunder against the treasury.

SPICEY DEBATE.—In the House on the 27th, a very spicey and excited debate sprung up between Messrs. Cutting, of New York, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Mr. Cutting affirming that the charge made on a former day by Mr. Breckenridge, that the effect and intention of Mr. Cutting's motion to refer the Nebraska Bill from the Senate to the Committee of the Whole would be to kill it, was without foundation; and Mr. Breckenridge maintaining that such was the tendency of the movement, whether or not such might have been its intention or was likely to prove its final result. We are inclined to think that the prospects of the Bill are very little damaged as yet, but that it will pass by a fair majority, although not exactly as it came from the Senate.

The bill providing for the construction of six additional war steamers was made the order of the day for yesterday. We hope that prompt action will be taken upon it.

☞ General DOCKERY has commenced his canvass, having already spoken at two or three places, in the absence of a competitor. Well!

☞ The following gentlemen have been appointed as delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention:

By the Chamber of Commerce—

A. J. DeRosset, Jr., John McRee, R. H. Cowan, A. H. VanBokkelen, Geo. Houston, Geo. Harriss, W. W. Peirce, Edw. Savage, Jos. H. Flanner, T. C. Worth, Alfred Martin, Geo. Davis

By the Authorities of the Town—

P. K. Dickinson, James F. McRae, Sr., Fred'k. J. Hill, Jas. T. Miller, John D. Bellamy, Jas. H. Dickson, Gilbert Potter, Thos. Loring, Henry Nutt, Chas. D. Ellis, Sam'l. J. Person, N. N. Nixon, H. P. Russell.

☞ The delegates appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, are empowered with authority to fill vacancies.

Wilmington, March 28, 1854.

STEAMER NOT COME.—Much anxiety is felt in Philadelphia for the safety of the steamship City of Glasgow, which has been out since the first of the present month, on her passage from Liverpool.

Some Inconsistencies.

The first editorial article in the Semi-Weekly Fayetteville Observer of the 27th is headed "A Speech by Mr. Badger," and defends that gentleman against objections made to his amendment to the Nebraska Bill. The next but one is headed "A Remarkable Revelation," in which a great deal is made of an extract from a letter of Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, to a Mr. Davis, of the same State, from which the following extract is made:

"But a few days since, in conversation with a northern senator and myself, he (President Pierce) gave it as *his decided opinion* that Douglas's bill was a proposition in "favor of freedom," and added that, if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, *not another Slave State would ever come into the Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it.* I agreed with him fully, and could not help recurring to the stratagem by which the Greeks effected the destruction of Troy."

The Observer, while gloating over this, never once appears conscious that Mr. Clemens himself admits that it misrepresents the President's views, and remarks, as the annexed extract from a letter written by him to General Pierce, will show. Perhaps the Observer did not know of its existence at the time its article was written. Let us see whether it will be just enought to publish it now that it has been brought to its notice:

Extract from Col. Clemens' Letter to President Pierce.

"In my letter to Mr. Davis I did not pretend to give your language, except where quotation marks were used; and, from subsequent conversation with you, I think it very probable that I misunderstood the purport of your remarks upon this particular point. Your surprise may have been expressed that the *true men* of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglass' bill when the South were willing to take it; and, if I had paid attention to the whole conversation, I doubt not such would have been the impression left on my mind.

"I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill; but every time I have heard you mention the subject, you have uniformly expressed yourself warmly in favor of the principle of the bill, viz: the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery for themselves—a doctrine from which I dissented; and, as I knew we were not at all likely to agree, I sought no discussion of the question.

"You have assured me always that you thought it best for the whole country, and insisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take it. I thought the South must be the loser. I think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in itself, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain; that you were for the rights of both sections, and willing to take any consequences that might follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understood them."

But the crowning beauty of the series is the concluding paragraph of this last article of the Observer, is as follows:

"It is worthy of remark in this connection, that Mr. Cutting of N. Y., one of the most distinguished Northern members of the House, contended a few days ago, that the bill is "the best measure for the North that has ever been tendered." These things will arrest the attention of Southern members and Southern people."

Will the Observer please bear in mind that this remark of Mr. Cutting's, which it quotes with so much complacency, is based upon the Badger amendment or proviso which it defends so vehemently? It is that amendment or proviso, which makes it, in the opinion of Mr. Cutting, "the best measure for the North that has ever been tendered." The Observer thought to attack the President, but missed its aim, and fell foul of Mr. Badger, and thus contradicts its own previous defence of his amendment. Reckless partizanship *will* betray and contradict itself. It is the objectionable amendment of Mr. Badger which "will arrest the attention of Southern members and Southern people."

One Indication.

In confirmation of our fears in regard to the difficulty of preventing a re-agitation of those questions and a recurrence of those annoyances which lead to the war of 1812 with Great Britain, we find Lord Clarendon, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, making the announcement to the Riga merchants, that all Russian produce, to whomsoever belonging, *and even in neutral vessels*, shall be a lawful prize in the event of war.

That the United States cannot submit to any such doctrine, we take for granted. What the country rejected in its early youth, it will hardly tolerate in the fulness of its strength and maturity. The only chance to avoid a collision arises from the fact that little or none of the Russian trade is now carried on in American bottoms.

Certain it is, however, that it behooves us to be prepared. We ought not to seek hostilities, but on the contrary avoid them by all just and honorable means; but, since we feel that they may come despite our best efforts, our wisest policy, and, in the end, our cheapest, may be to show such a front of strength as will discourage, rather than such weakness as might invite aggression.

Latest from Havana.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—The steamship Isabel, Rollins, arrived here to-day, having left Havana on the 22d. The Black Warrior had been restored to Capt. Bulloch, on condition of the payment of a fine. Capt. R. received her under protest, on account of damages to be demanded by her owners. The American Consul, Mr. Robertson, declined receiving her on his part, as he considered her case to be in the hands of the American Government

Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 16th inst. Santa Anna left the Capital on the 12th to take the field in person against Alvarez, who, it is said, was pent up in a mountainous retreat by the troops formerly sent out by Santa Anna ostensibly for the purpose of checking Col. Walker's march on Sonora, but which Alvarez declared were sent to put down an anticipated rise among the people of that province, and which caused him to take up arms. He is said to be destitute of money and provisions, and being hourly deserted by his adherents.

[This statement, so contradictory, ought to be looked upon as *Mexican* news, and received with a due degree of caution.]

Arrival of the Empire City—Later from Havana—Release of the Black Warrior, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The steamer Empire City has arrived here from New York via Havana, which latter place she left on the 20th inst. The steamer Black Warrior has been released by the Cuban authorities by her owners paying $6,000. She was to sail for Mobile on the 22d inst.

The U. S. steamers Albany, Corwin and Fulton were at Havana.

The apprentice system in Cuba has commenced.

Business was dull for want of shipping, and freights higher.

A decree commuting the punishment of political offenders has been issued.

The Pampero has arrived at New Orleans with specie and passengers.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending March 25, 1854.

Loan of 1842	$16,600
" 1846	11,000
" 1847	148,800
" 1848	158,800
Texan indemnity	17,000
	352,200

THE BLACK WARRIOR.—It is stated that Capt. Bullock, of this steamer, lays his damages at $200,000, for her seizure and detention at Havana.

A LARGE BUSINESS.—It is stated that from the 6th to the 18th inst., there have been shipped from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by railroad, 9,816,916 lbs. of freight, and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio Transportation Line 1,896,775 lbs.

By Telegraph for the Daily Journal.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, VA., MARCH 27th, 1854.

Another destructive fire! For the third time within the short space of two weeks, have the premises of Grandison F. Marks, situated in Exchange Avenue, in the rear of the "Express" Office, been successfully fired and burned by some fiendish incendiary. Yesterday, P. M., about 4 o'clock, the timber under a large shed, immediately adjoining the Tobacco Factory of Thompson & Tucker, was discovered to be on fire; when first seen, the blaze was not larger than a barrel, but being in the very midst of a large pile of white pine, burnt with almost unprecedented rapidity, and spread to much other lumber around it. The Tobacco Factory of Messrs. Thompson & Tucker next caught, and in a few minutes presented one vast sheet of flame. The Firemen were all now promptly at work, but the wind raged with such fury that it appeared next to impossible to subdue the flames. The row of brick buildings on Bank street, in one of which the "Express" Office is situated, were in iminent danger, the roof being several times on fire, but fortunately were saved with but little injury. The Merchants Exchange, in which the W. & N. O. Telegraph Office is situated, and also the Virginia Telegraph Office, as on the former occasion, ignited, from sparks falling on the roof, but escaped without material damage.

For several hundred yards were the sparks carried, by the high wind prevailing, endangering the roofs of houses even in Sycamore Street; but we are truly glad to state, that the flames were confined to the localities particularly specified above. Mr. Marks' loss must be in timber alone at least one thousand dollars. Much of it was of the most valuable kind. This taken in connection with previous losses sustained by Mr. Marks, bears with unusual severity upon him. That his premises were fired by some incendiary, no one doubts, and the entire community are considerably excited. It is; indeed enough to excite us when we reflect that we have in our midst as heartless and incorrigible a villian as the one who has recently caused the destruction of such an amount of property. Messrs. T. & T. lose every thing in the factory, fixtures, loose and manufactured material, &c. They were insured for 4000 dollars in the Equitable Company in New York, and estimate their loss at 8000 dollars. The building occupied by T. and T. was owned by Judge Jno. F. May, upon which, we learn, there was no insurance. His loss is estimated at $3,000. It is thought by many that but for the wide gap produced by the recent conflagrations thus removing combustable material, the fire of yesterday, P. M., would have been the most destructive that has visited Petersburg for many years. Will not some measures be taken to detect the perpetration of this third attempt in less than two weeks? We hope Council will authorize the Mayor to offer a reward of 1000 dollars for the perpetrator.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on the 28th, with dates from Liverpool to the 11th inst.

The report that Kalefat had been captured proves, as was anticipated, to have been without foundation.

The first division of the French Fleet had sailed for the Baltic.

No fighting worthy of note had occurred either on the Danube or in Asia.

The London Daily News says that the Czar had sent another proposal to Vienna, which the representatives of the Four Powers had found inadmissable and rejected.

The messenger with France and England's *ultimatum* to the Czar left Vienna on the 7th inst., for St. Petersburg Prussia and Austria had not signed this *ultimatum*, their policy being still defined as neutrality for the present and meditation for the future. The latest dispatches, however, received in Paris, fully confirm the attitude assumed by these Powers on certain questions. Austria has expressed her perfect willingness to join the Western Powers, but Prussia has positively refused, on the ground that she is not a maritime Power, and has, therefore, little interest in the matter.

A despatch was received in Paris on the 9th inst., from the Austrian Minister Huot, explaining affairs, but it is lamentably obscure and unsatisfactory, and indicative of a change of policy on the part of Austria.

Some excitement had been created in commercial circles by Lord Clarendon's announcement to the Riga merchants that all Russian produce to whomsoever it may belong, and even should it be in neutral vessels, shall be deemed as a lawful prize in war.

A despatch from Athens states that the Greek insurrection was extending in to Thessalonica, and that Gen. Kayes had joined the insurgents. The city of Arta had been taken by assault, and the Turks defeated in a severe encounter. Presba, however, still held out.

The first Division of fourteen British ships under Admiral Sir Charles Napier, sailed from Portsmouth on the 11th inst., for the Baltic.

It is reported that three thousand British troops will go to the Baltic for the land service.

The 77th Regiment embarked at Liverpool on the 11th inst., for Turkey.

The Allied fleets were in Beycos Bay.

The bulk of the Russian fleet was at Sebastopol, but some ships were at Secumcali (?)

Both fleets had cruisers in the Black Sea.

The Russian Baltic fleet was pushing through the ice to the seaboard.

Lord John Russell is said to be seriously indisposed.

All the passengers by the Ship Robert Kelly from Liverpool, for New York, which went ashore on Arklow Bank, were landed safely, and the ship got off the rocks and towed to Kingstown.

The Ship Pantheon struck and sunk near Holyhead on the night of the 8th inst. Eight of the crew were landed. The fate of the others is not reported

The French Senate have unanimously voted a loan of 250,000,000 francs.

The first Division of the French troops intended for the East, was to have left Toulon on the 20th inst.

Paskiewitch had been appointed by the Turkish Government to the command of the Army on the Danube

The first Division of the British troops, intended for Turkey, reached Malta on the 5th inst.

The Russians, it is reported, were withdrawing from before Kalefat.

A French ship had been sent to Samos to prevent the contemplated insurrection there.

Advices from Spain state that the insurgent chief Lahorre had been captured near the French frontiers and shot.

For the Journal.

Cape Fear Bar—No. 1.

Messrs Editors.

Allow me the use of your columns to call attention to the importance of immediate and united action in favour of deepening the water on the "Cape Fear Bar."

It is well known that a bill appropriating $200,000 had passed the Senate by a very large vote, and requires the concurrent action of the House of Representatives and President to become a law.

Now it is a well known fact, that this section of the State is highly interested in this work. The very existence of Wilmington as a commercial mart depends upon the accomplishment of this great improvement.

In proportion as Wilmington advances in wealth and prosperity, the adjoining portions of the State are benefitted. The whole valley of the Cape Fear and Deep River is immediately interested in this improvement. In fact the whole State is interested; every congressional District will be benefitted by its completion. Why then, Messrs. Editors, should we not come together as a band of Brothers, and unite upon a petition to Congress to go on with this harbour improvement *now*.

Why not call a mass convention of the people of the State, interested in internal improvements, to meet at Wilmington, say, about the first Tuesday in May, to consider this matter, and prepare statements and petitions urging upon all our Representatives in Congress the importance of pressing this bill through the House, as rapidly as possible.

Would it not be well in the mean time, to urge the Delegates to the Democratic State Convention from this section of the State, to bring the matter before that convention, and have a resolution adopted expressing the sense of that convention, as to the importance of the work—and I cannot suppose there is a *true* son of North Carolina *any where*, that would not raise his voice in favour of building up every town in the State. No means of increasing the wealth and importance of a State are equal to those resulting from large and prosperous Sea Ports or Commercial Depots.

The importanee to the General Government of closing New Inlet, will be duly discussed hereafter, as well as the certainty that over the Cape Fear Bar will come nine tenths of the commercial wealth of North Carolina, *provided*, early and energetic action be had upon this subject.

Will the newspapers of Wilmington and Fayetteville sound the clarion and rally the sons of the "Old State" to their duty and their interest, *ere it is too late*.

Wilmington, March 28 '54. HARNET.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

I see in the Herald, of 17th inst., an article headed "Vessels," in which the writer very sagely discourses upon the shipping interest of the town—a subject of which he knows but very little—judging from his reasonings on the subject.

He blames the Ship Carpenters of Wilmington for the scarcity of vessels and consequent high prices of freights, for the reason that they, being "otherwise engaged," and not regularly following the business, are not prepared to execute the orders of the citizens in this branch of mechanism.

In these respects the writer either ignorantly or willfully misrepresents them. For the benefit of the author of the article alluded to, I will make a few statements in regard to the Ship Yards of Wilmington, and leave the reader to judge whether the business is regularly followed or not. There is one Ship Yard in the place that has been in successful operation for more than thirty years, and I find that the proprietor of that Yard has been offered but two contracts in that length of time, although he has always been ready and willing to contract for any class vessel that might be wanted, and on as favorable terms as Ship Builders elsewhere. There is also another Yard that has been in operation for at least twelve years, the proprietor of which has, during that time, built about ten vessels, ranging from forty to two hundred and fifty tons, and but three of that number by contract—and those three were for gentlemen in Charleston. From the citizens of Wilmington he has yet to receive the first contract.

The foregoing facts, I think, prove very conclusively that blame has been attached where, if anything, credit was due; for if there has been any enterprise manifested at all, in this branch of business, it has been by Ship Carpenters; for it is very evident that the attention of the citizens of Wilmington has not been turned in this direction, however patriotic and enterprising they may have been in other respects—I do not wish to detract in the least from the progressive spirit of my fellow-citizens, but such are the facts of the case.

The writer suggests the idea of importing some Yankee Carpenters, he being under the impression that those that are now here have got more than they can do. It would seem, I suppose, that they were very much needed, taking into consideration the very extensive Ship Building operations that are now, and have been, carried on in this place. They would probably get one vessel to build for about every fifteen years. Would it not be the wisest part to take a look at the two Ship Yards "that have got more than they can do," before encouraging other persons in locating here to prosecute the business?

To satisfy any one that the business is pretty regularly followed here, you have only to think of the large number of wrecked vessels that came to our port last winter, and that they have in all cases had as great if not greater dispatch than they could have had elsewhere, and the expense of repairs has been at least from twenty to thirty per cent less than at any other port North or South.

It is to be hoped that an article conveying such erroneous opinions, will not have a very large circulation among ship owners and captains generally, as in such case, I think, they would hardly make for this port in the event of their being wrecked on our coast, after being informed that there were but a few carpenters, and of course very doubtful whether they could get repaired in any reasonable time or not. I have also made inquiries in regard to the number of carpenters usually engaged in this port, and find there is always from fifty to seventy-five, and sometimes more, and that the proprietors of the Yards are ready to build the vessels, so much needed, if Water Street will furnish the capital.

Persons writing on such subjects should inform themselves before they commence.

A MECHANIC.

Temperance Meeting.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 28th, 1854.

According to notice given in the papers of the town, a portion of the citizens of Wilmington, favorable to the adoption of a prohibitory law in North Carolina relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors, met in Temperance Hall, and the meeting was organized by calling Mr. THOS. LORING to the Chair, and appointing Jos. B. RUSSELL and G. F. GIANOPLE as Secretaries.

The Chairman in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting, and on motion, a Committee of five, consisting of D. Cashwell, R. S. McCumber, T. Southmayd, J. A. Stanley, and A. Chadwick, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee reported, through the chairman Mr. John A. Stanley, the following preamble and resolutions, which were acted upon separately and all unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Those citizens of Wilmington who favor the enactment of a Law, by our next Legislature, for the suppression of the traffic in spirituous liquors in North Carolina in public meeting assembled, deem it but just and expedient to declare to their fellow citizens the position they occupy in relation to the approaching election for members of our next General Assembly. Therefore:

Resolved, That we are in favor of calling a Convention of the friends of Temperance reform of New Hanover county to convene in this Hall on Tuesday evening, 25th of April next, (being Tuesday of our coming Superior Court) for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to represent our views in both houses of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we recommend and suggest to the friends of our cause throughout the county, to hold primary meetings at an early day, and appoint from among their wise and truest men a sufficient number of delegates to said Convention as will ensure a full representation of public opinion from every section of the county.

Resolved, That we are well aware of the magnitude of the responsibility attaching to us as the proposers of said Convention, but we do so with a firm reliance upon the good sense and patriotism of our fellow citizens, the justness and importance of the cause we advocate, and, above all, we being fully persuaded that a majority of the citizens of both, our State and county, require, and will have a prohibitory law for its more efficient protection of both their lives and property.

Resolved, That we are ready to enlist and fight the fight of victory under the banner of any three good and true men the Convention in their wisdom may nominate.

Resolved, That we do further pledge ourselves to support the nominees with all of our energies and talents; regardless and independent of all and every former party prejudice and association whatever.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 delegates to represent Wilmington in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be requested to furnish each of the town papers with the proceedings of this meeting.

In accordance with the 6th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Convention:—D. Cashwell, T. Southmayd, C. D. Ellis, I. Northrop, R. S. McCumber, A. Chadwick, W. M. Sherwood, H. Bishop, J. A. Stanley, Wm. S. Larkins, S. J. Ryley, S. T. Hewett, Wm. L. Jacobs, M. Heuston, H. P. Russell, Hiram Sholar, Jas. Stokeley, J. McDuffie, Jas. S. Green, Jno Griffin, Benj. Jacobs, Wm. Sutton, W. J. Love, Sr., J. D. Bowers, Hiram Foy.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion, the papers of the town were respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting; also all the papers in the State who are favorable to the cause.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

T. LORING, *Chairman.*

J. B. RUSSELL, } *Secretaries.*
G. F. GIANOPLE, }

At the Annual Meeting of the Western Rail Road Company, held in this town on Monday and Tuesday last,—Geo. McNeill, Esq., presiding and John M. Rose acting as Secretary—Reports were submitted by Maj. McRae, President, Jno. M. Rose, Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Goodsell, Chief Engineer, and John Eccles, Resident Engineer, which were all received by the Company.

Documents were laid before the meeting showing that Smith & Colby had disposed of their stock to the house of Seymour, Risley & Co., and that the Injunction heretofore pending is withdrawn.

Major Duncan G. McRae was re-elected President, John M. Rose, Secretary and Treasurer, and the following Directors (several of them new

Analysis on the Vote of Mr. Cutting's Motion of Reference.

The following is a reliable and carefully-prepared analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on Mr. Cutting's motion to refer the Senate's Nebraska bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It will prove valuable to politicians of both parties:

VOTE ON THE NEBRASKA BILL CLASSIFIED.

STATES.	Whole vote for reference.	Whole vote against.	Whigs for reference.	Whigs against.	Democrats for reference.	Democrats against reference.	Whig vacancies and absentees.	Democratic vacancies and absentees.
Maine	5	1	3	..	2	1	..	..
New Hampshire	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Massachusetts	10	..	10	..	..	..	1	..
Vermont	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Connecticut	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
New York	27	11	11	..	16	1	..	5
New Jersey	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	1
Pennsylvania	14	8	8	..	6	8	1	2
Delaware	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Maryland	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	2
Virginia	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	2
North Carolina	1	7	1	2	..	5	..	..
South Carolina	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..
Georgia	..	5	..	1	..	4	1	2
Alabama	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	..
Mississippi	1	3	1	..	..	4	..	1
Louisiana	1	3	1	..	..	3	..	..
Ohio	16	3	8	..	8	3	1	1
Kentucky	1	7	..	4	1	3	..	2
Tennessee	..	6	1	..	..	6	..	1
Indiana	6	3	4	..	2	3	..	1
Illinois	1	5	..	4	1	1	..	1
Missouri	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Arkansas	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	1
Michigan	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Texas	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Florida	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Iowa	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Wisconsin	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
California								

RECAPITULATION.

Whole vote for reference	111
" " against reference	95
Whigs voting for reference	55
" " against reference	12
Democrats voting for reference	56
" " against reference	23

ABSENTEES:

Whigs	6
Democrats	22

The Campaign.

We feel it to be our duty to say to our Democratic friends that we believe the federal leaders have but little if any hope of electing Gen. Dockery, and that they will bend all their energies to elect a majority in the Legislature. This, we are quite satisfied, is the feeling among the well informed of the opposite party, and such will be their policy. Their Resolution in relation to a Convention to amend the Constitution was so framed as to be used to suit all sections of the State; and in one place the candidates for the Legislature will say they are for Free Suffrage—in another, that they are against it, and for electing various officers by the people—in another, that they believe the Legislature cannot call a restricted Convention, and therefore that, if called, it will be free to make such changes in the basis and otherwise as they may choose. They are thus armed, as they suppose, to fight the best advantage in all localities; and they intended to be so armed.

Our main reliance for defeating them and for securing a majority, is in our principles; but next to this, is organization. By this we mean acceptable candidates for the Legislature, brought out, wherever expedient or necessary, by conventions; and then *union and energy. We lost the last Legislature by lukewarmness and divisions in certain counties; and we shall lose the next unless we unite and put forth our best efforts.* This is plain but true talk. The federal leaders, *of themselves*, can effect nothing in this respect; *our only cause of apprehension is in divisions or want of energy among ourselves.*. Let us then resolve, in view of the transcendant importance of the next election, to do our whole duty. The tide of triumph is sweeping over the land for us; we have every thing to encourage and animate us. Yet no substantial or beneficial result was ever attained without sacrifice and effort. Those of our friends in the various counties, who are hesitating about taking the field for the Assembly, ought to bear this in mind; and let *every man* act under the impression, which must arise from due reflection, that the issue of the campaign may depend upon *his* exertions. We have a wily adversary to encounter, who will leave no expedient, no trick, no effort untried to command success. This is the last struggle of federalism in North Carolina; and it will show itself alike unscrupulous and desperate in its attempts to retain life and to grasp the offices and honors of the State. Defeated now, as it can be if we all do our duty, it will raise its front no more, at least for many years, to perplex and agitate the people.—*Ral. Stand.*

We see from the Wilmington Journal that the Democrats at a meeting in New Hanover, recommended Samuel J. Person, Esq., as the candidate for the office of Governor. Without committing ourself to the support of any gentleman, we nevertheless say that we know of no member of the party whose nomination we would hail with more joy, or whose name, in our opinion, would carry with it a greater prestige of victory. Mr. Person from his very youth has been an active, working, efficient Democrat, and has not only rendered service to his party upon the hustings by his able advocacy of its principles, but his legislative career has identified his name with those great measures of Democratic policy which have given prosperity to the State and infused new life and energy into all her manifold interest, Mr. Person has repeatedly represented Moore County in the Legislature, and in 1852 was a member of the Electoral College which cast the vote of the State for Franklin Pierce, and no member contributed more to the result than he did. A gentleman of pleasing address, good judgment, a powerful speaker—sound to the core upon all the principles of the party—he is just the man to rally to his support the masses wherever he may go.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Curious Statistics of the French Army.

Some interesting information relative to the composition of the French army has just come to light in a report on the army recruitment in 1852, published by Marshal St Arnaud, Minister of War.—Of the 311,218 young men, conscripts composing the class of 1851, it seems that 34 in 100 could neither read nor write; 3½ in 100 could read only; 50½ in 100 could read and write; 3 in 100 unknown. The degree of instruction of the class of 1851, compared with that of the preceding year, (1850,) is as follows:

	1851.	1850.
Could neither read nor write	105,900	104,995
Could read only	10,787	10,664
Could read and write	185,131	181,298
Unknown	9,400	8,755
	311,218	305,712

The average height of the men of the class of 1851 was the same as that of 1850, viz: One metre 654 millimetres, equal in our measure to 5 feet 5 1-10 inches. This is probably a less average height than is obtained in any other civilized nation. The French army is remarked by all strangers to be composed of very small men. But in these days when heavy armor and arms are no more used, they are not the less efficient soldiers for that. They are wiry and sinewy men, encumbered with no extra flesh, capable of performing long marches and enduring great fatigue.—The small stature of the men at the present day in France is attributed by some to the wars of the first Napoleon, which consumed all the tall and proper men of the country.

It seems from the army records that the stature of the men in France is constantly diminishing; and this fact has caused the successive enactment of several laws diminishing height required for military service. In 1818, the average height of the men composing the regular army was 1.670 metre; (5 feet 5 8-10 inches.) In 1937 it was 1.664 metre; in 1840 it was 1.659 metre; in 1852, it was, as above stated, 1.654, (5 feet 5 1-10 inches.) The number of exemptions for want of legal stature is every year considerable. The report above alluded to informs us that on the 1st January, 1853, after the discharge of 55,943 men, whose term of service was about to expire, the effective force of the French army consisted of 376,101 men, of whom 304,864 were in service in France, or at Rome, and 71,237 in Algeria. The reserve at the same time being composed of 126,889 men, the total effective military force is stated to have been 502,990 men on the 1st January, 1853. Since then several decrees have issued calling additional numbers under arms. The regular contingent of conscripts is annually about 80,000. The degree of instruction of the conscripts has remained about stationary for the last forty or fifty years. Perhaps as light progress may be detected, in a proportion about equal to that by which the stature of the conscripts has diminished during the same period.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.
Adams' Express.

On a certain day in the year 1839, a man with a carpet-bag might have been seen (as James would relate the story,) embarking on board the Norwich steamboat for Boston. The man was a Boston Yankee, Alvin Adams by name; the carpet-bag contained a few parcels with which individuals had entrusted him, to be delivered promptly in the city of his destination; his personal acquaintance; he was nothing in short, but capital was in his business; his reputation was his, a man with a carpet-bag, or what is now called an Express Messenger, on the smallest scale. Faithfulness, integrity, promptness, and enterprise, brought wonderful things out of that carpet-bag; a richer treasury than Fortunatas' purse, and a more magical agency than Aladdin's lamp.—The possessor is now, after a lapse of fifteen years, the head of a house which carries to and fro in its "carpet-bags," for the accommodation of the public, an amount of treasure, in the shape of merchandise, gold and silver, notes and valuables, not less than one million of dollars every day, or $365,000,000 per annum. Their offices are in every city or commercial depot from New York to San Francisco and Australia—not to mention the Japan office, for which Commodore Perry has gone to pave the way. Their agents and assistants number about three hundred.—Their capital is, of course, immense, and the circumstances of the Gold market of California, their connections with it as forwarders, and the extraordinary share of public confidence earned by their honorable career, have lately constrained them to act in San Francisco as Bankers, on a large scale, where they have just sustained a "run" (occasioned by an accidental rumor,) to the amount of $500,000 in a manner which has added largely to the confidence and popularity which they before enjoyed. Such is one of the features of the wonderful ages in which we live.

"Hear him, Isaac," said Mrs. Partington, in the gallery of the house of representatives, as Mr. Wiggin was speaking upon the bill he had just introduced. "Look at every jester and remember it, for when he even raises his hand, depend upon it there's something in it. How graceful he is, and what beautiful altitudes he takes. I wonder if he ever had to go down on to the sea shore and fill his mouth full of paving stones, as that man did that you was a reading about the other day. Oh, it is a rich privilege, Isaac, and a benefit for you to come here and listen to such defamation. Profit by it, my dear boy, and you in time will be a perfect oratorio, perhaps be "a preacher and marry folks"—" And have some wedding cake?" said Ike, returning from an earnest contemplation of the codfish that hangs before the speaker, and brightening up as the rich plum cake and its white frosting stole across his vision, and he hastily threw a ball of paper under the seat that had been destined for another direction. The speaker rapped order upon the desk, and a minute afterwards a black bonnet was seen going down the gallery stairs.—*Boston Post.*

A CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The London *Spectator* mentions a curious remedy now in use in Swedish hospitals, for that form of madness which exhibits itself in an uncontrollable appetite for alcoholic stimulants, which we commend to those of our readers who profess an interest in the fate of the unfortunate drunkard. The process is thus described:—

"We will suppose that the liquor which the patient is addicted to drinking, is the commonest in the country—say gin. When he enters the hospital for treatment, he is supplied with his favorite drink, and with no other; if anything else is given to him, or any other food, it is flavored with gin. He is in Heaven—the very atmosphere is redolent of his favorite perfume! His room is scented with gin; his bed, his clothes, everything around him; every mouthful he eats or drinks, everything he touches; every zephyr that steals into his room, brings to him still gin. He begins to grow tired of it—begins rather to wish for something else—begins to find the oppression intolerable—hates it—cannot bear the sight or scent of it—longs for emancipation, and is at last emancipated; he issues into the fresh air a cured man; dreading nothing so much as a return of that loathed persecutor which would not leave him an hour's rest in his confinement. "This remedy," says our contemporary, "appears to have been thoroughly effectual—so effectual, that persons who deplored their uncontrollable propensity, have petitioned for admission to the hospital in order to be cured, and they have been cured."

"AULD ACQUAINTANCE."—"There is a melancholy pleasure," writes Chateaubriand, "in meeting with our acquaintances of early days, and in noting the changes which have taken place, meanwhile, in them and in ourselves. Like finger posts we have left behind, they serve to mark the route we have taken through the desert of the past."

What a fine yet rugged pathos there is in Matthew Bramble's account of his rencountre with Rear-admiral Balderick—whom he had not set eyes on since they were lads together, and who was now "metamorphosed into an old man with a wooden leg and a weather-beaten face," and "gray locks that were truly venerable." Says the leal-hearted old cynic—sitting down at the table, where he was reading a newspaper, I gazed at him for some minutes, with a mixture of pleasure and regret, which made my heart gush with tenderness: and then, taking him by the hand,

"Ah, Sam," said I, "forty years ago I little thought ——" I was too much moved to proceed.

"An old friend, sure enough!" cries he, squeezing my hand, and surveying me eagerly through his glasses.

"I know the looming of the vessel, though she has been hard strained since we parted; but we can't heave up the name."

The moment I told him who I was, he exclaimed:

"Ah, Matt, my old fellow cruiser, still afloat!" And starting up hugged me in his arms.

A NEW THING.—Two ladies appeared recently on the streets of Baltimore, dressed in the height of fashion, one of them wearing a long train on her magnificent silk dress which swept the ground for several feet behind. Following them was a stout Irish boy, apparently about 14 years old, dressed in livery, consisting of tight pantaloons, red vest, and tight-bodied coat with large buttons, and a high black hat put on his head, with a white feather in it. The young livery man's chief occupation seemed to be to raise his young mistress" trail as she crossed the streets and muddy places. The youngsters on the streets tormented him some.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The following is from a Dublin paper, and is interesting just at this time:

The estimates for the army for the financial year ensuing are now published, and corroborate our previous announcement that there would be an increase to the army of at least 10,000 men.

The increase in numbers is 10,694, and the increased cost of effective services £295,868; but the decrease under the head of nearly all the non-effective services reduces the increase to £262,470. The total charge for the army for 1854–55 being £6,025,016.

The number of men required is 112,977; but this force is exclusive of four regiments of cavalry and 24 regiments of infantry employed in the East Indies.

The total number of the effective force of the British army is 142,630, viz:

	Cavalry	Infantry.	Total.
Officers	792	4,927	5,719
Non-commissioned Officers,	1.056	8,900	9,956
Rank and File	10,091	116,864	126,995
Grand total			142,673

A MAN OF PEACE.—Nicholas, in his reply to the deputation of Friends, at St. Petersburg, who wished to persuade him of the sinfulness of war, solemnly disclaims any intention on his part, of seeking his own aggrandizement, or the ruin of Turkey. He says he abhors war as much as the Society of Friends. What was, on his part, prudent foresight, has been unfairly construed into a designing policy and an ambitious desire of conquest. This has deeply wounded his feelings and afflicted his heart. He will not attack, but will continue to act on the defensive, and as a christian he is "ready to comply with the precepts of religion." As a man of peace, the Czar has certainly been most singularly aggressive, and his christian intentions may be inferred from the size of his invading army.

CONSCIENCE IN POVERTY.—An ignorant Chinawoman, who didn't know how to be dishonest, hung herself in San Francisco from "distress of mind occasioned by her inability to pay her debts." Poor woman!

Prices of Gas.

London, 4s. 6d. per 1,000 feet, or	$1 08
Boston	2 50
New York	3 00
Philadelphia	2 30
San Francisco	18 00

ALL IN ONE NIGHT.—A German in this city probable experienced a greater variety of important events in one night, last week, than any other man that ever lived. He was coerced into matrimony, presented with a son four months old, had the delirium tremens, and paid the great debt of nature between 8 o'clock at night and 5 in the morning. He did not survive the great events.—*Albamy paper.*

The London Post relates the following: 'Not fifty years since a newspaper was rather a rare thing in the agricultural districts of the West of England. A friend at our elbow says that in his early days it was no uncommon thing for the curate of the parish to arrive at the church on Sunday morning an hour before the service commenced, and taking his seat on a tombstone, read aloud to his flock previous to his entering the church. On one occasion, when both pastor and flock were deeply interested in an article which the former was reading, the sexton approached and told him that the hour for the service had arrived; on which the old gentleman deliberately folding the paper and putting it in his pocket, said, 'Never mind, boys, we'll finish it when we come out of church."

The man who had taken Time by the forelock was seen yesterday treading upon the heels of the same individual.

Our devils suggest that he then was not very far *behind time.*

The Russians never laugh. When they feel "funny," they double up, squeeze their vitals, and then give their bushy moustache a deuced twitch.

A patent medicine man in New Bedford advertises his nostrums with the following caption: "Not afraid to take my own *bitters.*"

Why is the bearded woman likely to inherit the property of her own children? Because she is their hairy parent (heir apparent.)

The report that the dog star had the hydrophobia needs confirmation.

AS FAR UP AS THEY OWN.—We have just heard a good 'un. Not long ago, a distinguished divine of this city, was walking with a friend past a new church, in which another distinguished divine preached.

Said the friend to the D. D., looking up at the spire, (which was very tall and not yet completed)

'How much higher is that going to be?'

'Not much,' said the D. D, with a sly laugh, 'they don't own very far in that *direction!*'

Distinguished divines, like Dickens' beadles, are, after all, but human.

An old Dutchman who had recently joined the temperance society, was taken sick, and sent to the doctor to prescribe for him, who ordered him to take an ounce of brandy per day. The old chap overhauled his arithmetic, and found in the table of apothecaries' weight, eight drams make an ounce, 'mine ——,' says the Dutchman, dat ish de demperance for me, I didn't get but six drams before and now I get eight.'

The Kentucky legislature have passed a law prohiting the carrying concealed weapons.

THE LAST FASHION.—The Omnibus drivers of new York have been so much annoyed by dust within a few days past; that they have taken to wearing veils, such as the ladies wear. It protects their eyes, and allows them to attend properly to their horses.

THE LATEST CASE OF MODESTY.—A young lady, out west, is so great a prude, that she left the dinner-table the other day because the servant put some bear meat before her.

A cargo of some 2200 lobsters arrived in Boston on Saturday.

THE LIQUOR LAW DECISION IN MICHIGAN.—A day or two ago we had a report by telegraph that on the 16th instant the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of the People vs. Richard Hawley, decided that the act of the Legislature of that State prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, and the traffic therein, is *constitutional*, and that the term "intoxicating beverages" includes ale and strong beer, as well as wines and ardent spirits. This report, however, appears to have been incorrect, as far as the question of constitutionality was concerned. The decision in the Hawley case was simply that ale and beer are not exempt from the operations of the law. The question of constitutionality was directly met by the court in the case of the People vs Collins, and the result is practically to annul the law, the court being again equally divided. The consequence of this will be that in four of the Circuit Courts, presided over by four of the Supreme Court judges, the law will be in all cases decided unconstitutional; and inasmuch as the people (who are the complainants) have no appeal, the decisions of these judges will be final. In the remaining circuits, whose judges will decide in favor of constitutionality, the defendant in any case can carry his case up to the Supreme Court, where the judgment below will be reversed by the concurrence of four judges, the judge who tried the case not being able to sit.

☞ "Why is a muff like a silly gentleman?" Because it holds a lady's hands without squeezing them."

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF
DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and like the good Samartan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular pnysicians and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½ Cannon street, New York City.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist Wilmington, N. C.

☞ **Widow of Commodore Thompson.**—THOUSANDS OF LADIES BEAR THE SAME TESTIMONY.—TRUTH IS MIGHTY This is to certify that I have been afflicted with an affection of the liver for some years, and a great debility of all my bodily organs, loss of appetite, and subject to apoplexy of the brain, violent headache and affection of the nervous system, which affected the eyes so much that I could with difficulty discern the fertures of any person, unless very near, and looking steadily at them for some time. At the instance of a friend, I was induced to take Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, of which I have taken four bottles, and have now the happiness to inform the public that the above medicine has had the desired effect of completely curing all the complaints I have stated, and, thank God, I now feel better than I have felt for the last fifteen years.

The Doctor is at liberty to publish this certificate, as I feel it a duty due to him and to persons who are now suffering under complaints similar to mine.

E. C. B. THOMPSON,
Widow of the late Commodore Thompson.
WASHINGTON, New York Avenue.
See advertisement on fourth page.

☞ **BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.**—Mr. P. M. Marks, of this city, can testify to this, he having a fine crop of young hair on his head, where a month ago it was as bald as the palm of your hand. There is no mistake about this. EMERSON'S HAIR RESTORATIVE did the work.—Burlington Iowa Gazette, Dec. 2, 1853.

Sold by Wm. H. LIPPITT, Wholesale Agent for Wilmington and surrounding county.

NEW NOTICE.—"Eat, Drink and be Merry."—But while you are at it, first pay the grocery men, and then the printer.

RESTON & TOWNSHEND have every thing comfortable for *internal* improvement—eatable and drinkable, Fresh Gunpowder, Hyson and Black Teas, Corned Beef and Philadelphia Ale, Dutch Herring and Boquet Gin, Pickled Salmon and Scotch Ale, No. 1 Mackerel and Rasp-berry Vinegar, Dried Beef and all kind of Jillies, Macaroni Sow-wester, and Straw Hats, all kind of Confectionary, Clothes Baskets and Sweet Oil, Sardines and Garote Rat Traps. *Russian* Izinglass and *Turkish* Candy, Philadelphia Syrup and Vegetable Boilers. Some very fine and extra common Cegars, "Tobacco is an Indian weed, It was the the devil that sowed the seed," British Table Salt, in jars, a fine article. They also receive every week, Fesh Oranges, Lemons, Apples, and Potatoes,—and daily expected, some Patent Revolving Wiudmills, Clothes drying Machines—one of the greatest improvements of the age—and many other articles for assisting housekeepers and female women in their rights. All kind of *Sperrits* on hand. March, 28, 1854.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for April—a beautiful number, received and for sale by
March 28, 1854 J. T. MUNDS

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL; Flag of our Union, Arthur's Gazette, Saturday Evening Mail, &c., for this week, received and for sale by J. T. MUNDS.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 16th inst., by John Colwell, Esq., Mr. D. W. PARKER, to Miss SUSAN A. SUTTON, daughter of Ezzell Sutton, Esq., all of Sampson.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—March, 1854.

ARRIVED.

March 27—Schr. Adelaid, Smith, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Richmond, Chesley, from Wiscasset, Me., to Peirce & Dudley; with hay for J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Brown, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to Jos. J. Lippitt.

Steamer Southerner, Creele, from Fayetteville, to McRary & Cazaux.

March 28—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with 11 passengers.

29—Schr. David Smith, Peterson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Henry Lawrence, Gould, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Speedwell, Cornish, from New York to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

March 29.—Schr. Maria Jane, Somers, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

30.—Schr. Mary Mershon, Turner, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. O. G. Parsley, Vangilder, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Eldorado, Tilton, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. Horton, Vangilder, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr C A Hecksher, Stubbs, from Philadeldhia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr Thos P Cooper, Corson, from New York, for Saltilla River, Ga., laden with merchandize, put in here in distress, leaking, &c., to Geo. Harriss.

Schr Ann Smith, Burns, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr Moro, Haskell, from Salem, Mass., to Kidder & Martin.

CLEARED.

March 28.—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for Elizabethtown, by Wessel & Ellers.

Schr. Wave, Phelps, for Tyrrell county, by DeRosset & Brown.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

March 28.—Steamer Chatham, McRae, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with one boat in tow.

29.—Schr. Dalphin, Lord, for New London, Ct., by Rankin & Martin; with lumber.

Schr. H. Hallack, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 50 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,065 do. rosin, 57 puncheons turpentine, 300 bushels pea nuts.

Dr. Brig Albina, Trefrey, for Bristol, Eng., by T. C. Worth; with naval stores

Sch. John A. Taylor, Walker, for Mantanzas, by T. C. Worth; with flour, lumber, &c.

March 29—Schr Lillie Saunders, Corson, for Philadelphia, by Geo Harriss; with 18 boxes fruit, 5 bales waste, 33 do yarn, 21 do cotton, 93 bundles reeds, 428 bush pea nuts, 681 bbls rosin, 50,014 feet lumber.

Schr M B Mahoney, Nichols, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 18 bales yarn, 92 do sheeting, 468 bush pea nuts, 16 bbls tar, 172 do spirits turpentine, 823 do rosin, 7,941 feet timber.

30—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Marsh, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 100,000 feet lumber,

Schr. Humming Bird, Bogert, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at Clinton until noon of the 22d April next, for grading the Fayetteville & Warsan Plank Road, from the road near Clinton to the Six Runs, in sections of a mile or more, 33 feet wide, raised 15 inches for 16 feet in the centre—side drains 3 feet on either side to carry off the water.

For particulars address Dr. Wm. McKOY, *Pres't*, or P. MURPHY, *Sec'y.*
March 27, 1854 30-2t

MRS. SARAH H. KELLY

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies generally that she has received and is now opening her stock of SPRING MILLINERY, consisting of the latest and most beautiful styles of Parisian Fashions, in Silk and Crape Hats, the RICHEST AND HANDSOMEST ever before offered in this place. Also every variety of fashionable Straw Ribbons, Caps, &c. She returns thanks to her customers for their liberal patronage and solicits a continuance of the same.
March 30, 1854 30-1m

Tri-Weekly Com. and Weekly Herald copy 1m and send bills in.

D. M'MILLAN. J. C. BOWDEN.

MacMILLAN & BOWDEN,

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS. Office, corner of North Water and Chesnutt Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Aprile 1, 1854. 175-2m—30-3m.

Fayetteville Carolinian and Goldsboro' New Era, copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

800 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, being desirous of moving to the West, offers his Land for sale, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of the Six Runs, about ten miles S. E. of Clinton, adjoining the Lands of Lewis Carroll and Archibald Matthews. Of the above about 350 acres are excellent Swamp Land, of which 150 acres are ditched and cleared.—There are on the Land about 20,000 Turpentine boxes, and a large amount of valuable Timber. The improvements consist of two Dwelling Houses, situated about one half mile from each other, with all the necessary out buildings.—Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, at "Six Runs P. O., Sampson county, N. C." GEO W. LAMB.
March 31st, 1854 30-2m

NOW DISCHARGING FROM THE SCHR. HUMMING BIRD—5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar, best; 5 do. P. R; 15 bbls. Clarified; 10 P. R., St. Croix and Granulated; 20 Sacks Rio Coffee; 10 do. Laguyra. All of which are offered on as reasonable terms as are in market, by
March 24. W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, now sitting, Administrator of GEORGE W. B. BURGWIN, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, (that is to say, within two years from the date hereof,) otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. HAZELL W. BURGWIN, Ad'mr.
Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1854. 165-tf—29tf

MERCER POTATOES, WHITE FLESH.—25 bbls. just received. For sale by
March 29, 1854 W. M. SHERWOOD & CO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. F. A. NEWBURY has become a partner in our firm, and from this date the business will be conducted under the name and style of MERRIMAN, WOODRUFF & CO. L. A. MERRIMAN,
N. P. WOODRUFF.
Stricklands, N. C., March 28, '54 172-6t—30-1t

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!!—A large supply of Blank Books, bound and unbound; Common Letter Paper; Platner & Smith's 1st class Law Blue and Cream Cap Paper; Memorandum Books; Pass Books; Pocket Ledgers, &c., received this morning by Express.
March 29 S. W. WHITAKER.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!—Just received per Express, a large lot of latest works: Dumas' Last, Mansiello, Will Crittendon, or Lone Star of Cuba; Margaret, or Prejudices at Home—its victims; Lover upon Trial and Romance—at [Mar. 29] S. W. WHITAKER'S.

PER EXPRESS, THIS MORNING.—Opened 30 doz. handsome Summer Cravats—a variety of patterns. Also, Silk Half-hose and Silk Shirts—all sizes—plain and striped.

New lot of Marseilles Vestings, Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cashmere Vestings, Drills, &c. &c., opened yesterday, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Fashionable Merchant Tailoring, Clothing, and Gent's Furnishing Store, Market st., one door above Wilkinson & Esler's Upholstering Establishment.
March 30, 1854,

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the March Term now in Session, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, as Administrator of Jane Jacobs, dec'd., hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against the said deceased to present them, legally authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law, (that is, within two years from the date hereof,) otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. WM. L. JACOBS, Administrator.
Wilmington, March 16th, A. D. 1854 162—28-tf

E. MURRAY, R. H. GRANT, L. PEACOCK.

MURRAY, GRANT, & CO.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Special and prompt attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
The usual facilities offered on Consignments.
March 3. 150-3m-26-1m.

STEAMER SPRAY FOR SMITHVILLE & ORTON.

STEAMER SPRAY, Capt. JOHN B. PRICE, will ply between Wilmington and Smithville, landing at Orton, as follows:

Leave Wilmington, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday Mornings, at 9 o'clock.

Leave Smithville, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and Monday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

☞ Passage One Dollar, Children and Servants half price. FREIGHT at customary rates.

Apply to Captain on board, or to
A. H. VANBOKKELEN,
March 18, 1854—164-tf—29 tf No. 5 South Wharves.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. LOVET PEACOCK has become a partner in our Firm, and, from this date, the business will be conducted under the name and style of MURRAY, GRANT & CO.
E. MURRAY,
R. H. GRANT.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1st, 1854 150-1m—26-1m

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	00	NAVAL STORES, ℔ 280 lbs.			
BEEF CATTLE,				Turpentine,			
℔ 100 lbs.	8 00	@	8 50	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 80
BRICKS, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	3 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.				Hard	0 00	@	2 25
Tallow	15	@	16	Tar	0 00	@	2 60
Adamantine	25	@	28	Pitch	0 00	@	1 65
Sperm	35	@	50	Rosin, No. 1,	1 50	@	2 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2,	0 00	@	1 25
Java	15	@	16	do. No. 3,	1 00	@	1 10
Laguayra	13	@	14	Sp'ts Turp.,			
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	00	@	61
Rio	12½	@	13½	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	22
St. Domingo	11	@	12	OILS, ℔ gallon.			
COTTON, ℔ lb	8	@	9½	Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
CORN MEAL,				Linseed, raw	75	@	80
℔ bush	1 00	@	1 10	do. boiled	00	@	90
DOMESTICS,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb	00	@	17	POTATOES,			
EGGS, ℔ doz	00	@	12½	Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	1 00
EMPTY BARRELS, each,				Irish, do	00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 25	@	2 50	do. ℔ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
FISH, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50	Hams	12	@	12½
Mackerel, No. 1	@00	@	00	Middlings	9	@	9½
do. No. 2	@ 0	@	00	Shoulders	8½	@	9
do. No. 3	@ 0	@	00	Hog round	9½	@	10
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00	Western Bacon,			
Herrings, East	3 50	@	4 00	Middlings	8½

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ Dogberry merely requested somebody to write him down an ass—the Newbern Atlantic has performed that somewhat unnecessary office for itself, and certainly no person who may happen to read an article in that paper of the 22nd under the heading of "Ridiculing General Dockery—Boston Abolitionists," can fail to perceive the full lineaments of the donkey, with all the graceful and distinctive marks and appendages of the animal, ears and tail included.

First, the Atlantic Editor talks about Democratic Editors and others trying to defeat General Dockery because he is "one of the people—"a plain farmer," and so forth; and he furthermore says that "The Whig party are against the formation of an aristocracy in our midst, who will make wealth with all its advantages the only passport to honor and to office." Now see how a little common sense and plain fact will suffice to show the ridiculous character of such stuff. General Dockery, this "plain farmer" and all that, is a man much richer than Mr. Reid, the present Democratic Governor. He is a wealthier man than most if not than all of those who have been spoken off as his Democratic competitors. What then is the use of all this twaddle, unless the cry of "Ridiculing General Dockery" be raised in advance to break the force of the ridicule to which his demagogeism might justly subject him. It has been started as another edition of the larcenous cry of "stop thief."

But the Atlantic-man proceeds in the manner and form hereunto annexed:

And not only this—not only are these editors and leaders ridiculing and abusing Gen. Dockery themselves, but they import ridicule from the rabid abolitionists of Boston, that very hot bed of abolitionism. Now, we are not at all surprised that Boston Abolitionists should hate Gen. Dockery, because their memory yet burns with the remembrance of the effective fire he poured into their ranks whilst in Congress, and battling for the cause of the Union. They have reason to hate him.

We suppose the Editor must refer to the time when the General took a prominent part in the Congressional caucus which refused to endorse the Compromise—which helped to slay Mr. Fillmore, and thrust General Scott upon the Whig party, and from which so many Southern Whig members of Congress withdrew.

But the article goes on to talk about the *abolitionists of Boston*, and their interference with the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, and thus proves it:

"Yet such is nevertheless, the fact. Why just read the following; which we extracted from a Democratic paper in this State:

"Speaking of Alfred Dockery, the worthy citizen whom the North Carolina whigs have nominated for governor, the Wilmington Journal says the name "rhymes to no known substance, save and except crockery as thus:

They went to Raleigh and they smashed their crockery.
They throw'd themselves away on General Dockery."

There is certainly one other theme for the general, for after the election the Whigs will find that

Going to Raleigh to put up General Dockery
Was nothing but a nominating mockery.

]*Boston Poss.*☞

We copy from the Atlantic *verbatim et literatim*. Of the way in which it mangled the extract it makes we need say nothing—*that* was to have been expected. But we *would* take the liberty of asking whether the Atlantic knows anything about the character of the *Boston Poss*, which it classes, with all the emphasis of italics, among the *Abolitionists of Boston*. Does it happen to know that the Post has always and at all times stood up even in that hot-bed of Abolitionism for the rights of the South—that it has openly and boldly denounced all coalitions and alliances with Free Soilism in Massachusetts—that it strenously urged the passage and *enforcement* of the Fugitive Slave Law—that it now lends all the influence of its talents and circulation to the Nebraska Bill. These are facts which no intelligent whig paper will pretend to deny.

But in truth, the rhyme about which the Atlantic makes such a fuss, are simply innocent pleasantry, to which nothing but an abiding consciousness of being ridiculous could add any sting—which consciousness the Atlantic ought to have, after perpetrating the effusion to which we have been referring, even if it had not before. *It*, too, tries its hand at rhyme, and says of General Dockery:

"He'll show them in August next,"
That the Whig candidate for Governor, Alfred Dockery,
Is just the man to smash such Crockery."

Which couplet, in the relative length of its different lines, reminds us of the old lady's lines about Pharoah:

"Wasn't Pharoah a great rascal,
That wouldn't let the Children of Israel go forty days' journey into the wilderness to eat a little bit of Paschal."

TAKEN UP AT LAST.—"Othello's occupation's gone," —the powers that be have at length arrested the triumphant career of the great big black he-pig, that used to circumnavigate anywhere along Princess street, but whose head-quarters used to be somewhere between the State Bank and the Journal Office. He was arrested last Thursday morning, at least so we have been informed, but of his subsequent fate we have heard nothing.

It seems to have been a sort of "Black Warrior" affair—no allusion to the old fellow's color; but he had been travelling so long unmolested, that he had been lulled into a fatal belief, that, in his case, the ordinance was a dead letter, when suddenly he is brought up "all standing," and carried to the receptacle of hogs, bristling with indignation, and expostulating in the most strenuous and convincing manner.

As Cowper saith:—

"Man's inhumanity to pork,
Makes countless hogs to mourn."

☞ From Mr. Whitaker, we have "Natural History," for children—a nice little book, with pictures for the young ones.

From the publisher, "John Livingston, of the New York Bar," 157 Broadway, we have Part I, Vol. IV., of the "Portraits of Eminent Americans Now Living," including President Pierce and his Cabinet; with Justices McLean, Grier and Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, with memoirs of their lives and actions.

The portraits of the President and Secretary of the Navy are exceedingly truthful. That of the President is the only one of him that we have seen that deserves this praise. We suppose the other portraits in the number are equally accurate. Price of the Part, one dollar.

☞ The proceedings of the last meeting of the N. C. Medical Society are in press and will be issued very soon. They would have been published at an earlier day, but from the necessity which the Secretary felt under to await the reception of the manuscripts of important reports, which from unavoidable causes were delayed until a very late day. They will be distributed at the earliest possible moment.

The next meeting of the Society will take place in Raleigh on the second Tuesday in May next.

DEATH OF MAJOR HOBBIE.—Major Selah R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, died in Washington on Thursday last.

The Nebraska Bill.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, on motion of Mr. Cutting (Hard) of New York, the Kanzas-Nebraska Bill was referred to the Committee of the whole by a vote 110 to 95, and a motion to reconsider this vote was laid on the table by 111 to 96.

It cannot be doubted that this reference has been made in a spirit unfriendly to the Bill or the Administration, or perhaps to both, and that its effect will be very seriously to delay its passage if not finally to jeopardize it. Such is evidently the view taken of it by both the friends and enemies of the Bill, although it is taking too serious a view of the matter to regard it as necessarily a defeat of the Bill, or even as indicating a strong probability of that event.

The bill which came from the Senate is chiefly weakened in its chances for a passage through the House by the two amendments of Messrs. Badger and Clayton. That of Mr. Badger, which, by declaring that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise shall not operate so as to revive any laws of the territory existing prior to 1820, in effect does interfere by Congress with the territory, as it prevents the repeal of the Missouri Compromise having its full effect, which would be to leave things as they were before its enactment, when the proposed new territory was a part of Louisiana in which slavery existed by the local law, has alienated some Southern support. On the other hand, the Clayton amendment, which confines the right of voting in the territory to citizens of the United States, seems to be unpopular with the North.

We feel confident, however, that the bill will be reached and acted upon this session, after much fuss and turmoil. Many who voted for its reference to the Committee of the Whole will finally support it. The following is the vote on its reference:

YEAS—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bissell, Bliss, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Chandler, Chase, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Thomas Davis, DeWitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmands, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Green, Grow, Aaron Harlan, Andrew J. Harlan, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, D. T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lane, Lilly, Lyon, McCulloch, Mace, Macy, Matteson, Maurice, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pratt, Pringle, Puryear, David Ritchie, Thomas Ritchey, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Richard H. Stanton, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, Andrew Stuart, John J. Taylor, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Upham, Vail, Wade, Walbridge, Walley, Elihu B. Washburn, Israel Washburn, jr., Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witte, and Yates—111.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Brooks, Caruthers, Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Elliott, English, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley P. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, Houston, Ingersoll, G. W. Jones, J. G. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Latham, Letcher, Lindley, Macdonald, McDougall, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, J. Perkins, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rodgers, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Vansant, Walsh, Warren, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—95.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIGGERY.—The following is the resolution passed by the Whig State Convention on the subject of the Nebraska bill now before the House of Representatives:

"*Resolved*, That the provision in the Kansas and Nebraska hill, now before Congress, which effects and repeals the Missouri compromise, is a deliberate breach of plighted faith and public compact, a high handed attempt to force slavery into a vast territory now free from it by law, or reckless renewing of a quieted agitation, and therefore meets the stern indignation and unanimous condemnation of the whig party of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

This is a bid for the votes of the abolitionists and freesoilers, and the democracy will have to contend against the united force in the coming State election.

MURDER.—We learn from the Milton, Caswell county Democrat, of the 22d, that a shocking murder was committed on the night of the 15th inst., about 7 miles from that place, on the person of James Williams, an aged and wealthy citizen of Caswell county, who, while walking along a path through the woods, about a mile and a half from his residence, was shot by some person, as yet unknown. He was shot in the breast and left side, with nine balls, or very large buckshot, causing instant death.

New Jersey Legislature—The Liquor Law Defeated.

TRENTON, March 18.—The New Jersey Legislature adjourned *sine die* at half-past three o'clock this morning.

The Main Liquor Law was defeated, the vote being yeas 22, nays 36.

ANOTHER DESPERATE ATTEMPT OF A SLAVE TO ESCAPE.—The steamer Keystone State, which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, from Savannah, landed a fugitive slave at New Castle, where he was committed to jail. It appears that as the steamer was entering Delaware bay, a man was discovered secreted outside of the vessel under the guards. He was found to be a fugitive slave, who had secreted himself there before the vessel sailed from Savannah on the Wednesday previous, and had remained in that position up to the time he was discovered, three days. His position was such that the water swept over and around him almost constantly. He had some bread in his pocket, which he had intended for subsistence until he could reach Philadelphia. It was saturated with salt water, and dissolved to a pulp. The vessel had encountered high winds, and the position of the fugitive was such that he must have severely suffered.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, appropriates over two millions of dollars. The item of $530,000 for the purchase of a site for the New York Assay Office, was striken out. Among the appropriations are the following;

For the President's house and grounds, for fuel for the President's house, and for iron fences, $3,800.—For repairs at the Capitol, and improving the grounds around it, $6,500. For trees, tree-boxes, and repairs of pavements, $500. For lamps and lamp-posts on Pennsylvania avenue, between 7th street and Georgetown, and between the Capitol and the Navy Yard, $1,200. For completing the pedestal and enclosure of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, $500.—For payment of laborers engaged in shovelling away snow, $120.

The bill has yet to be acted upon in the Senate

LATER FROM UTAH.—Intelligance has been received from the Salt Lake City to the 25th of December.—The mountain Indians are reported to be in a starving condition and eating their horses. The Utah chief, Walker, was preparing to give the Mormons battle, and as he has enlisted in his cause the Camanches and Apaches, a bloody struggle may be expected.—He has sworn a war of extermination. The Mormons endeavored to make a treaty with him, but his demands were considered intolerant, and they would not comply with them. He required that they should build him a house as large as Governor Young's, on a prominence near the city, pay him a large sum of money, and furnish him with as many wives as their veritable Governor has. So far as the house and money was concerned, the Mormons were willing to comply, but furnishing the wives was another matter, and here the negotiations ceased.

ENLISTING A TURKISH SOLDIER.—As soon as he has read the precepts, he is asked by the minister of war. "Will you faithfully fulfil those duties, and will you die for the chief Islem?" If he says "Yes," he becomes a soldier at once; but in case he alleges that he is not yet sufficiently advanced, or has not strength to comply fully with this solemn obligation he is allowed to return in peace to his own home.—To the common soldier, the contents of the prayers are read by the Imaum. If he says "Yes," he leaps over a drawn scimitar, lying without its scabbard on the floor; and this formality renders the obligation indissoluable. Before the soldier quits the spot where this takes place, the Seraskier calls aloud to the host of military going out to join the army, "Children of the Sultan, go forth to the war, to victory or to death: but let there be no shameful retreat. Whosoever abandons his colors shall lose his life by this scimitar. This is the will of God and his Prophet."

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The U. S. mail steam ship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived off Sandy Hook on Thursday evening, where she was immediately boarded by the News Boat of the Associated Press, and her advices transmitted over the Sandy Hook House Line of Telegraph to New York—fully two hours in advance of her arrival at her wharf in that city.

The Pacific had one engine disabled on her passage, and arrived with only one in working order, which accounts for her detention. She left Liverpool at noon on the 8th inst.

The British mail steam ships Africa and America arrived out on the 7th inst.

The position of the Eastern question remains exactly as it was at the departure of the *Arabia*.

No fighting had occurred on the Danube, with the exception of a few trifling skirmishes.

No intelligence had been received from Asia or from the Allied Fleets.

Austria is still wavering, and the government have published a non-committal manifesto.

Prussia, also, has not defined her position, although the Government has rejected the demand of the Czar that the allied fleets should be excluded from Prussian ports.

The Czar has sent a new proposal of Peace to Vienna, but the terms are said to be the same as those previously rejected.

An English Cabinet Messenger is on his way to St Petersburg, with a Summons to the Russian Government to evacuate the Principalities.

Russia has prohibited the export of Grain from all her ports, which caused the better feeling in the English Breadstuffs markets alluded to in the commercial intelligence.

The London *Morning Herald* of the 8th ins. states that Kalefat had been captured, and the garrison massacred. The statement, however, is pronounced to be utterly false.

It is reported that France and England will prevent any movements in Italy.

Advices from Constantinople to the 25th ult. state that Persia will remain neutral, and that the Affghans were attacking the Khan of Khiva, who has fled to Bokhara, and summoned the neighboring nations to fight against Russia.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the income tax, and the French Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan of 250,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war.

Admiral Corry's squadron was to have sailed in a few days for the Baltic.

More difficulties have occurred between the employers and operatives at Preston.

Messrs. Dickson & Co., of Glasgow, had failed for a million.

Vague rumors were afloat at the departure of the *Pacific* of a serious misunderstanding having occurred between England and Spain, and that the Spanish Minister would probably be recalled from London.

The insurrection in Spain had been suppressed.

Mr. Soule was in high favor with the Queen of Spain.

The Hon. Carroll Spence, J. S. Minister at Constantinople, had presented his credentials to the Sultan.

The Greek insurrection had been nearly suppressed.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

LONDON, March 8.—The third edition of the London Herald has a despatch announcing the capture of Kalafat by the Russians and the slaughter of the Turkish garrison. This story lack confirmation.

TURIN, March 1.—It is stated here that France and England have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

PARIS, March 7. The loan of 250,000,000 pounds has been unanimosly authorized.

MADRID, March 2. There are vague rumors of a misunderstanding between England and Spain, and the probable recall of the Spanish Minister from London.

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO THE SULTAN.—Carroll Spence, Esq., (of Baltimore,) the United States' Minister to Constantinople, on presenting his credentials to the Sultan, made the following address;

The amicable relations which have ever existed between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of the United States of America, render the presentation of my letter of credence as Minister near your august person, particularly agreeable to me. That the friendly intercourse which has ever existed between the two nations may remain undisturbed, is the sincere desire of the President and people of the United States. To prolong its existence shall be the unceasing effort of their Minister at your Court.

Differing as the two countries do in their political and religious institutions, they have nevertheless, upon some subjects, pursued the course of policy — Upon each the spirit of progress has exercised a benign influence, inducing the republicans of the United States to disregard those antiquated political doctrines which still continue in many countries to fetter the physical and mental energy of man, and prompting your Majesty to adopt such reforms as are best calculated to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Ottoman family. To both nations have the political refugees of other countries been indebted for an asylum. From your illustrious ancestors the Christian patriot, in times gone by, found that protection under the Crescent which was denied him under the Cross; while to your magnanimous conduct the exiled advocates of Hungarian freedom were in latter days indebted for an escape from the vengeance of their oppressors.

In the great struggle in which you are now engaged, you have the sympathies and good wishes of the American nation. The policy of our government, while it prevents all national interference in European quarrels, can never restrain us, as a people, from praying that that arm, be it Christian or be it Mahomedan, may be strong which wields the sword in a just cause. That you may succeed in preserving the integrity of an empire which has so frequently afforded an asylum to the exiled friends of liberty, is the universal desire of the people of the United States.

Permit me, as intructed, to tender you the best wishes of the President and of the people of the United States, for your welfare and happeness, accompanied with my sincere hope that the termination of the conflict between your Majesty and the Czar of Russia may accord with your most sanguine expectations.

The Ministrelsy of War.

[The London Morning Advertiser publishes the following from a young poet, Gerald Massey, who has made his literary debut under the patronage of Walter Savage Landor. Its spirit will be appreciated by the sons of the "Old Land."]

Old England.

There she sits in her Island-home,
Peerless among her peers!
And Liberty oft to her arms doth come
To ease her poor heart of tears:
Old England still throbs with muffled fire
Of a past she can never forget;
And still shall she banner the world up higher,
For, there's life in the Old Land yet.
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

The great Hero-Mother's not hoary yet,
There is sap in the Saxon tree,
And she lifteth a bosom of glory yet,
Through her mists to the sun and the sea,
Fair as the queen of Love fresh from the foam,
Or a star in a dark cloud set;
Ye may blazon her shame, ye may sneer at her fame,
But there's life in the Old Land yet.
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

They would scoff at her now, who of old look'd forth
In their fear, when they heard her afar;
Oh, but loud will your wail be, poor Kings of the Earth,
When the Old Land goes down to the war!
The avalanche trembles, half launched, and half riven,
Her voice shall in motion be set:
Then ring out the tidings, ye winds of heaven,
There's life in the Old Land yet.
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

Let the Storm burst, it will find the Old Land
Ready-ripe for a rough, red fray!
She will fight as she fought when she took her stand
For the Right in the olden day.
Ah, rouse the old royal soul! Europe's best hope
Is her sword-edge by Victory set!
She shall dash Freedom's foes a-down Death's bloody slope,
For there's life in the Old Land yet.
Hurrah!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

DANISH MORMONS.—About four hundred men, women and children have just arrived at St. Louis from Denmark, on their way to the Mormon settlement in the Salt Lake country. They are accompanied by a Mormon missionary or elder, who superintended their embarkation at a Danish port, their passage across the Atlantic, and their voyage up the Mississippi river, and will continue in charge of them until their final settlement in Utah territory. On their way up the river there occurred among them four deaths and one marriage.

Don't Quarrel with the Reporters.

The recent difficulties which occurred between the managers of a public dinner and the corps of Reporters for our city papers, induce us to copy some remarks of an old member of the New York Legislature, who has been giving a series of sketches and incidents of that body, which came under his own observation, in the Cooperstown Journal. We make the following extract for the benefit of our public men:

Aye! these Reporters! what an ungracious and thankless task is theirs! They *must* make "great men" of their own partizans, albeit, the *material* be as deficient, as when a certain people were required to make brick without straw. There is my excellent friend Sherman Croswell, (may his shadow never be less,) whatever may be his *political* merits or demerits, he is one of the best legislative reporters I ever knew. As I have witnessed his patient toil, hour after hour in smoothing off rough corners, and making English out of what is indescribable, I have often thought that if every *great* man that he has manufactured had paid full value for the "wear and tear," in doing so, what a John Jacob Astor for wealth he would be. How smoothly and how pertinently he *would* make all the unconnected jargon of the Smiths and Browns read in the next morning's *Argus*.

And here, good reader, let me give you a word of advice. Doubtless *you* mean to be a member of the Legislature one of these days. Very well. When there, do as you please, with *one* exception. Vote with or against your party—vote for or against *all* bills—and do anything else you please, and there will be hope of your surviving. But never quarrel with the Reporters! If you provoke *them* to turn against you, better resign, and go home to look after the Shanghais and Devonshires. Job Haskell—everybody has heard of Job—the champion of the steam doctors, in the Assembly of 1834 or '5; Job was great on making speeches, and my friend Sherman always made good sense, and even eloquence out of them.

But for some cause, what I know not, Job quarrelled with the *Argus*, and got in the habit of denouncing Edwin Croswell, then the Magnus Apollo of the Democracy. Sherman, too, came in for a goodly share of Job's diatribes. At length the patient reporter turned on his antagonist, and reported one of Job's speeches *verbatim et literatim*. Need I tell you the result? Job was instantly extinguished—and darkness ever after enshrouded his once brilliant seat! The history of his future legislative career could be written in two words—"Job *fuit!*" Mind my caution, then. Never quarrel with the Reporters!

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that if a shipper of goods has received orders to send them by sail, and he sends them by steam as safer, he is liable for the loss of the goods, as not performing the terms of his order.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, T. C. SINGLETARY, Esq., to Miss HANNAH C., youngest daughter of Edmund A. Hawse, Esq., all of this County.

DIED.

In New York City, on the 12th, of Erysipelas, DUDLEY, son of Mr. John Perley, late writing teacher in this town.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

March 23—Schr. Wave, Phelps, from Tyrell co., to DeRosset & Brown; 1700 bushels corn.

Brig Wm. Purrington, Douglass, from Boston, to Wm. M. Harriss.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Wyatt, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. James House, Line, from New York, to J. &. D. McRae & Co; with hay and guano.

Sch. Ben, Zoll, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

24—Brig John Hathaway, Smith, from Cardenas, to J. Hathaway & Son; with molasses.

Schr. Wm E. Ellis, Jones, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with sack salt.

Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. T. B. Hodgman, Philbrook, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Schr. Olive Branch, Austin, from Boston, to Peirce & Dudley; with ice.

Schr. Mary Jane, Watts, from New York, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, from Elizabethtown, to Wessel & Ellers.

25—Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

March 25.—Schr. Mary D. Scull, Thompson, from New York, to Geo. Harriss.

26.—Schr. S. R. Potter, Sooy, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with salt, &c.

Schr. Independence, Smith, from Shallotte, to J. H. Flanner; with 800 bushels corn.

Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Douglass, Hudson, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Schr. St. Leon, Rogers, from Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Westport, McCobb, from Bath, Me., to Peirce & Dudley.

Steamer Chatham, McRae, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

27—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Mist, Wilcox, 4 days from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen; with 17 passengers.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Terry, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Brig Sarah Elizabeth, Toothaker, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co., with mdze.

CLEARED

March 23—Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by Jos. J Lippitt.

24—Schr. Vermont, Elliott, for Boston, by Kidder & Martin; with 100 bbls. tar, 1,250 do. rosin

Brig Rogelim, Crowell, for New Orleans, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Marietta, Joyce, for New York, by Jos. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

March 24.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Midyett, Rollins, for Black Mingo, S. C., by Master; with turpentine still, &c.

Schr. Express, Gibbs, for Black River, S. C., by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Iowa, Davis, for Black River, S. C., by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, for New-Berne, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine

Schr. Topaz, Lewis, for New-Berne, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

Schr. Dolphin, Hill, for Newbern, by Wm. A Gwyer; with turpentine.

Schr. Maria Ann, Williams, for Newbern, by Wm. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

Schr. Wave, Davis, for New-Berne, by W. A. Gwyer; with turpentine.

Brig Boston, Fisk, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

Schr. F. Merwin, Thomas, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by McRary & Cazaux.

Schr. Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. North Pacific, Macry, for Norfolk, Va., by Geo. Harris; with 144,793 feet lumber.

Schr. Kensington, Revens, for Satilla, Ga., by T. C. Worth.

Br. Schr. Active, Allen, for Antigua, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, shingles, and naval stores.

March 26.—Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

27.—Steamer J. H. Haughton, Lamon, for Averysboro', by K. M. Murchison.

Steamer Fairy, Price, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 22.—Beeswax 25@26; Cotton 8¼@8¾; Bacon (hog round) 7@8; Hams 8¼@9; Lard 9@10; Tallow 11½@12½; Corn $3 30@3 50; Meal 90; Lady Peas $1 05; B. E. Peas $1; Clay Peas $1; Oats 80; Sweet Potatoes 50@60; Flax Seed $1; Lumber—Ton Timber $18@45; R. O. Hhd. staves $18@19; W. O. bbl. do. $20@25 Shingles $2 30@3 60; Hoops 50@95; Beef Cattle $5 ₱ cwt.; Lambs $1 50; Hides (green) 4; Hides (dry) 7; Naval Stores —Turpentine, Virgin Dip $4 75@4 80; Yellow do. $4 75@4 80; Scraped $3 05; Tar $2; Rosin $1@1 10.

NEW YORK, March 22.—(3 previous days)—Nava Stores—We notice sales of 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $5 56½ ₱ 280 lb., which is a decline; 1500 Wilmington Rosin, $1 85; 183 do., strained, $1 96, delivered; 500 White, $2 50@4 ₱ 280 lb.; 300 Tar, in order, $3 25@3 50, delivered; 250 Spirits Turpentine, for export, reglued, 68, cash; 2,300 at 67, cash, and 68, 60 days, interest added, and 68, cash, in retail lots—66@66½ was offered for large lots, at the close, but holders generally demanded more. Some parcels Turpentine are being shipped from first hands, and the stock being reduced, previous prices are again demanded. Rosins are quiet.

Rice—The sales since our last amount to only about 250 tcs. at $3 50@4 75, cash. The market is quite dull.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 23.—Bacon—10@10½; Beeswax, 25@00; Coffee—Rio 13@14, Laguyra 14@00, St. Domingo, 00@00; Cotton—Strictly prime, 8½@9—prime 7@8—Fair 00@00; Feathers 40@45; Flour—superfine $6 00@0 00—Fine $0@@00; Grain—Corn $1 10@1 15; 6 75—scratched $5 50@0 00; Peas $1 00; Rye $1 00@1 10; Hides —dry 9@10—Green 3@4; Lard 10@11; Molasses—Cuba 25@26—N. Orleans 37½@40; Salt—Liverpool Sack $2.

Cotton—The market may be considered rather heavy. We still continue Monday's figures. Molasses—The market is well supplied. We make a slight reduction. Brandy—Both Peach and Apple have materially advanced. Flour has slightly declined under late advices. No change in Turpentine. Spirits 55c.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Cotton—We quote Ordinary to Good Ordinary 8@9; Middling to Good Middling 9½@10; Middling Fair 10¼@10½. There has been a good demand this week for the descriptions classed under the head of Long Cotton, and previous prices have not only been fully sustained, but sellers have obtained occasionally a slight advantage on the finer qualities; but no positive advance can be said to have been established in prices. Rice—We quote Ordinary to Fair 3¼@3¾; Good to Prime 3¾@4.—Rough Rice—The receipts since our last comprise 25,000 bushels, of which only about 10,000 were sold. The prices ranged from 85c to $1 09 ₱ bushel. These transactions show a decline of several cents on last week's prices. Corn—The receipts this week from abroad comprise 23,000 bushels, principally from North Carolina, besides the amount received by Railroad, which, however, has been light. This large accession to the stock at once depressed the market, and prices receded 5@6c ₱ bushel. The 23,000 bushels were sold at prices ranging from 74 to 81 cents ₱ bushel, but we rather doubt whether the next arrivals will sustain these quotations. Country has also declined in value, and may be quoted at 80@85c., sacks included. Oats—Sales of Maryland and North Carolina Oats at 60@65c ₱ bushel; stock comparatively heavy. Peas—This article was very scarce, and, as a natural consequence, a high price was obtained, viz: $1 ₱ bushel. Bacon—The stock is fast accumulating, and as the demand has been inadequate to the supply, prices have declined. The market opened at about 9½ cents for Sides and closed yesterday dull at 9 cents. Shoulders have also declined ¼@½ cent, with light sales. Salt—Sales at 90, 95@$1 ₱ sack. Sugars—Clarified from 6@7¼c., as in quality, and other descriptions 4¼@5¼c., principally at 4¾. Coffee —Cuba 12¾ to 13; Porto Rico, 12½ to 13; and Rio, from 11½ to 13c., as in quantity. Molasses—N. O. 26@26½c, Muscovado 22 for hhds. and 23c for bbls. Cuba from store 22½c ₱ gallon.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 8.—The sales of Cotton for the three days succeeding the departure of the *Arabia* on the 4th inst., comprised 19,000 bales of which speculators took 2000, and exporters 2000 bales, leaving 15,000 bales of all descriptions to the Trade. The demand was only moderate and the market closed tamely at 6¼d. for Fair Orleans, 5¾d. for Middling Orleans, 6¼d. for Fair Uplands and 5¾d. for Middling Uplands.

Breadstuffs had recovered from their recent depression, and prices were improving. Western Canal Flour was quoted at 39s., and Baltimore and Ohio from 39s. @ 40s. ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Corn had advanced sixpence, and yellow was worth 46s. and white 47s. per 480 lbs.

State of Trade.—In Manchester was dull.

THE LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—Rice had declined 3d. ₱ cwt. Coffee was in less active demand.

The London Money Market.—Consols closed at from 91¾ @ 91¾.

NOTICE.

ON the last day of this month, at the late residence of Neill H. Murphy, deceased, and on the first day of April next, at the place lately owned by Charles Henry, I shall rent to the highest bidder, for notes with approved security, until the first day of January next, all the LANDS belonging to the minor heirs of said Neill H. Murphy.

JNO. H. MURPHY, Guardian.
March 24th, 1854 29-ts

BOYS' WALKING CANES.—A fancy assortment, for sale at the Hat and Cap Emporium. C. MYERS.

UMBRELLAS.—A fine supply of Silk and Scotch Gingham Umbrellas received direct from the manufactory. Also, 50 dozen assorted qualities, for wholesale and retail trade; the largest stock in the State may be seen at the Emporium, No. 1, Granite Row. C. MYERS.

INFANT'S HAIR AND STRAW BLOND EDGE CAMILLAS, Hair and Pearl Coronets, Chip and Coberg Piccadillies, beautiful shapes, opened this morning at the Emporium, Granite Row. [March 24] C. MYERS.

WE offer for sale, at our BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, in Wilmington—Mineral Water, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Soda, Porter, Ale and Cider, at 75 cents per dozen bottles; and we will pay 37½ cents per dozen for all the bottles that may be returned.

Orders from the country, *inclosing cash*, will receive our best attention. L. L. HUTCHINS & CO.
March 24th, 1854 29-4t
Weekly Herald and Com. copy 4t.

A. B. MCCALEB, H. D. GILBERT.
McCALEB & GILBERT

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now doing business in the store lately occupied by C. B. Miller, near the Market Dock, where they have on hand a large assortment of goods of every variety and description, which they offer at the lowest market prices to those who are disposed to favour them with a call. We are receiving goods in our line by almost every Packet, and expect to receive a full supply of every description of goods in our line The following will comprise a part of our stock: Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes of every description, Hardware, Earthen and Glasware, Stone and Hollowware, Cutlery, Nails, Groceries consisting of a variety of Teas, crushed, granulated, powdered and Coffee Sugars, Rio and Laguira Coffees, best Goshen Butter. In short any variety of Groceries and Provisions, that are sold in this Market, together with a full assortment of Ploughs, Cornshellers and Strawcutters, &c.

Persons residing in the country will please send their orders and they shall meet withdispatch.
March 24, 1854 28-3m

HONEY.—I take this method of informing the community that I always have a No. 1 article of Honey on hand by the retail; good for Coughs, Colds, Burns, Scalds, and many other diseases that poor human nature is subject to, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S

FRESH AND PRIME.—Per Shrs W. H. and L. P. Smith: 25 Bags prime Green Rio Coffee; 25 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 15 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."
ONWARD MARCH!
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture Victorious.
DISEASE FALLS BEFORE IT.

More than Gold to the Sick.—From one of the most respectable Druggists in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray:—The sale of your HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TICTUR